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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VIII NO. 223 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
Passengers are requested to be in attendance at Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan*	8987
18th "	Plassy Del Aterik	7346
25th "	Narkunda	16118
27th "	Mandalay	Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
2nd Oct.	Delta	8059
9th "	Morea	10890
16th "	Khiva*	8947
23rd "	Karmala	8983
30th "	Naldera	15825
6th Nov.	Syria	6660

*Fully booked from China, will not carry passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Date About.	Steamer.	
3rd Sept.	Naldera	Calls at Colombo, Freemantle, Melbourne & Syd.
16th "	Dunera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
3rd Sept.	Ramora	Karachi & P Gulf 10 a.m.
3rd "	Chakla	Karachi direct 11 a.m.
9th "	Arratoon Apcar	East and South Africa, Via Prebunder, Karachi & P. Gulf.
25th "	Barjora	

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be learnt with.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Ford, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	18th Sept.
Taian Maru	Y. Kawashima	3138	7th Oct.	18th Oct.

† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Marnby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Luzon Maru	J. Shinozaki	22rd Sept.	27th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	23rd Sept	30th Sept
Indus Maru	R. Yano	1st Oct.	10th Oct.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road. Bombay.

Shirts (negligе Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per doz
" (Dress) .. .. " 3 " "
" (New) .. .. " 3 " "
LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR
at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
23-29, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £785, 943
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods on rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 5 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
R. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkow	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL..Rs. 12,00,0 ,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 2,25,78,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,231/6
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street. and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate. Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kuru	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shangnai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakan	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New Y	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niham	
Kobe	Onomic	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUN ed and interest allowed half ye ily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,0 er cent. annum provided the su amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS r 12 month and far shorter periods which ma be ascertained on applic
Every description of B and EX CHANGE business trans
Churchgate Street, Bom TO. Post Box No. 389. anager.

THE E
UNION BANK O A, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
CALLED-UP CAPITAL
PAID-UP ON 12-5-20 .....
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, B
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Mem
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WES
AND PARR'S BANK, LIM
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Inter at 2½ per cent. per annum o BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. January to 30th June interest at per annum is allowed on sums over provided the balance does not fall figure. No interest is allowed on accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for and for shorter periods at rates to tained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allo per cent. per annum. Rules on ap
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS ar on approved securities at favourable
SHARES AND SECURITIES purch sold.
Banking business of every descriptio acted.
A. B. OLIPHA
Ag. Ma

THE MERCANTILE BA OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital £1,800,
Paid-up Capital £1,050,0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,0
Reserve Fund £1,050,0
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,
RESERVE FUND .....
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOU
Interest is allowed on daily bal Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM OUT THE YEAR. On s Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allow arrangement. No interest which does not amount to R
FIXED DEPO
Deposits are received f for shorter periods at t which can be ascertain
SAVINGS BANK favourable terms—Rul

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital: ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital: ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls: Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds..... Rs. 2,63,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 44,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinan Tokio Tsingau Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Telegram: "Yokohama, Bombay.

BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort, CH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.
Rs.
ZED AND ISSUED 10,00,000
CAPITAL 10,00,000
FUND 97,492
DIRECTORS.
F. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS Chairman.
MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, hoy Lalji and Co.).
RICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., mji Jivandas).
Esq.
I, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuean d Co.).
AL, Esq., (Messrs. Pram.).
OVERDHANDAS MADIaging Director.
OSITS:—Interest allowed annum on Rs. 500 to Rs.
DEPOSI ent. per ann
ER OSITS:—Interest cent. per annum on R warus for twelve months. term deposits may be ascert Bank.
LOANS, CASH CR DRAFTS given on appli LOCAL DEMAND B charge.
Copies of rules ma Bank on application KRISHNADA

THE BO

SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS
of Superior Quality can be had on Moderate Retail and wholesale price from
THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.
POST BOX No. 403,
Telegrams "EASTKIP." BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE
6-1, Clive St., Calcutta
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
MARTIN & Co., *Managing Agents.*
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, G. N. B. Vaz,
Resident Manager, Calcutta. *Branch Secretary*
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

ng to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
st Life Office of Bengal,
DU MUTUAL LIFE ANCE LIMITED.
blished 1891.
over—Rs. 2,00,000.
—Rs. 3,00,000.
ficial Trustee) is the Reserve Fund.
to Rs. 4000.
OF PREMIUM.
y holders office and du Life Office in ndu to Compare dian or Foreign ce.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready conversability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHAIJUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
123, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragji Sons & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jethe (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. and conditions of Policies extremely without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited influential gentlemen throughout
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Secretaries and

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS
as which so put up at in Rail
RAI H
Tho
fa
sit
be
D

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

MISCELLANEOUS

ENGINEER, Mechanical and Civil, wide experience, will shortly be open for engagement. R. B. STEWART, Box 52, Colombo. 4890

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing fire insurance work, one with good speed of typewriting preferred. Apply Box No. 1110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4906

ANY WORKMEN as well clerks and those who are desirous to proceed overseas apply personally ABDULGAFFAR KHAN, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Newnagpada, Bombay 4622

WANTED.—Good MECHANICAL and STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN and TRACERS for employment in Burmah. Pay upto Rs. 200 and 120 respectively and free quarters. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Delhi. 4869

WANTED — A competent ACCOUNTS CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1087, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4803

WANTED for infant Hindu Young healty NURSE or AYAH, Practical for Bombay and Up-Country for high class Hindu family good prospects. Apply Box No. 1084, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4797

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A competen ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER conversant with Bombay practice to take charge of extensive works in Bombay Apply stating qualifications experience and terms to Box No. 1095, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4842

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent ACCOUNTANT, must have a sound knowledge, both theoretical and practical, of Book-keeping, and Accounts and must be well up with the Companies' Act, salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies if testimonials, if any, to Box No. 1097, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4862

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for shorthand and other business publications on pay commission or both. Literature Free. THE UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND BUREAU (BC) Delhi. 4907

WANTED—CAPITALISTS as SLEEPING PARTNERS to enlarge and extend a coach building and automobile establishment of 10 years standing. Every assurance of profitable future for good investment. Apply early to Box No. 1091, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4829

WANTED to represent Indian and Foreign Companies by an up-country traveller, who has travelled already throughout Punjab, Rajputanta, U. P. Behar Bengal and C. P. in connection with Insurance business, Working as Insurance Secretary and Bank Manager since 13 years. Excellent Reference Correspondence invited to Box No. 1108, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4902

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TAXI, Dodge Bros., Complete with meter, etc. Apply RAMRAO MORWALE, 357, Chirabazar, Bombay, 4859

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE in Kalyan, valuable PLOT of LAND, most suitable for building purposes. Price Rs. 5,000. Apply to Box No. 1036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4861

FOR SALE—Few NEW OVERLAND Mode "4" and FORD TOURING CARS for immediate delivery with Petrol facilities at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 4851

FOR SALE MOTOR CAR, just arrived from France. 13 H.P. SIZAIRE and NAUDIN, type D. 10-12 H.P. RENAULT, MINOT, PANHARD. Self starter electric light, 5 wheels, etc., for further particulars apply to: Box No. 1101 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4855

FOR SALE—One tandem compound condensing high-pressure 14"; low pressure, 24" stroke 24". Rope ENGINE of six gaps of 2"; wheel 10 ft. diamature with second motion at Khamgaon. (2) LOOSE, 13 ginns all their parts lying at Akola. As for particulars inquire with following address. RAMGOPAL DAUDAS RATHI, Kham 4891

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

are available for Bandra Feast, Sik Pilgrimmage and Poona Races from and back.
supplied kly and monthly reasona reduced rate
lers.
culars SHAW &
Phoenix Taxi
315, Horn-
o. 4889, or
Road.
4886

commo-
ad side.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be Closed on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant that day being a Public Holiday (Moharram) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
4853

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited till 30th of September 1920, for the purchase of:—
One Horizontal Cross Compound Jet Condensing Corlis Engine by Hick Hargreaves, 1,600 I.H.P. Boiler Pressure 130 Lbs. per Sq. inch. H. P. Cylinder 31", L. P. Cylinder 60". Stroke 6 feet. Revolutions 53 per minute. Fly wheel 24 feet diam. 25 ropes 1 7/8" diam. complete with Barring Engine over head travelling 16 tons crane. The Engine can be seen working by appointment with the Manager of the Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ltd., Parel, Bombay.

MORARJI GOCULDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents
The Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd.
4836

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
23rd June 1920.

NOTICE.

BIRLA JUTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA,

SECOND CALL OF RS. 2 PER ORDINARY SHARES.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Company held on 26th July last, it was resolved to make the second call of Rs. 2 per Ordinary share payable on or before the 21st September, 1920.

We shall thank the share-holders to send us the amount due in respect of the Ordinary shares standing in their names together with their scrips for endorsement of call.

Share-holders who have not yet paid the first call on the Ordinary shares in this company are requested to send at once the sums due from them at Rs. 3 per share standing in their name together with interest at 12 per cent. p. a. for the number of days overdue from 22nd ult.

This money is urgently required to pay for machinery which are soon at 12 per cent. p.a. for the number of days overdue from 22nd ultimo.

This money is urgently required to pay for machinery which are soon to arrive.

BIRLA BROTHERS, LTD.,
Managing Agents.
15th September, 1920. 4912

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay
Tel. No. 821.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Under instructions from Mr. Kubalaya Raj, and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree dated the 9th day of April, 1920, and made by the Bombay High Court in Suit No. 1797 of 1918, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), put up for sale at the premises the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

LOT A.—All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax) together with a bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,500 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Lallubhai Nathuchand Chawalla, on or towards the West by the plots being Lots B and C hereinafter described, on or towards the North by the said Harkness Road and on or towards the South by the property of Jiwandas Kanji.

LOT B.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land of the Pension and Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax) situate on the South side of the said Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,940 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the plot being Lot A hereinbefore described on or towards the West by the Dongersey Road on or towards the North by the said Harkness Road and on or towards the South by the property being Lot C hereinafter described.

LOT C.—All that piece or parcel of land in the Pension and Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax) with the out-house standing thereon, lying and being on the Eastern side of Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,660 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the property Lot A hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by the said Doongersey Road on or towards the North by the property Lot B hereinbefore described and on or towards the South by the property of Jiwandas Kanji.

The three plots above described together form one property which has a total admeasurement about 7,100 square yards, Collector's Old No. 5720, New No. 3230, Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 2/3230, buildings standing thereon assessed by the Assessor of Municipal D No. 3230, Street No. 1103 H. The property is at present in the occupation of Mr. Kubalaya Raj, the Vendor, and possession thereof will be given on completion of the sale.

The property will be offered for sale in three lots and put up for sale in one lot then the sum realised by the sale of the separate lots as specified above. The property will be marked and will be open to inspection by intending purchasers for a period of one month before the sale.

The property is specified above. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Ra... Solicitors, Dadoo's Engi... Daphtary Solicitors.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHOWANI GOVIND has contracted to sell to our client AHMED HAJI DAWOOD, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ferguson Road, Parel, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1/2813 and 1/2814 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G. Ward No. 2107 (9) and Street No. 1103 H. and containing by admeasurement 839 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Byramji H. Warden on or towards the West by the property of Dadar Haji Elias, on or towards the North by the Fergusan Road and on or toward the South by vacant land and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1920.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (ST.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Anchorage" Apollo Bunder (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, wall and table clocks, rich oil paintings and engravings, drawing sofas and chairs, one sweet-tone cottage piano, one teak wood large partition, one handsome chiming grand father's Clock, rich curtains, teapoys reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses ice box, meat safes, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of W. T. Goodwin, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 26th day of September 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Palli Hill, Bandra, very valuable handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best plate, dining table, arm and without chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, teapoys table and wall lamps, lamps, wall clocks, drawing room, suite sofas and chairs, rich cabine's, table ments, corner cabinets, marble top writing tables, office chairs, glass door cases, mirror and grand door almyrahs and gown presses, dressing and wash tables, dressing chest of drawers, sofa baskets, verandah cane furniture, sofas, easy chairs, blackwood carved aluminium utensils etc. etc. The property of W. J. McCanlis, Esqr., Chief Ste... B. B. & C. I. Railway and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the...

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALU... MOVEABLE PROPERTY AT G... BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the... the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Tru... Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will on MONDAY, ember, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T. lic Auction, on the premises very valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of interested by two private pa... New Survey No. 8-3628 conta... surement 47,434 square yard... (be the same more or less)... deo without the Fort of Bo... gistration Sub-district of B... ed on or towards the West lic passage and on or tow... the property of Dhondi, ... East partly by the prope... Hind Spinning and Wea... partly by the property of ... raf Peerbhoy and partly ... of formerly of Bhasker ... others and which said ... possession of the Vend...

For further particula... sale, and for inspectio... ers and of t... n may be ... Co., Solicitors, ... Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On the 28th September, 1920 at Messrs. BENNETT and Co. sell by Public Auction at ..., above Messrs. Cox and ...re large teakwood portion. ...of the stock in trade of ... Shepherd Photographers ... business) such as very ... chairs carpets, marble ...bles, round tables ... ornaments stands ... water colours etc. ...ut arm chairs, ... revolving stands, ... electric lights ... stands large ...

...nd the pro... ...le.

...IRE. ...issioner ... will ...stant ... the ...ite

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & O...

AUCTIONEERS ...
No. 35, HUMUM STRE... ...FORT.
Telephone No. ...

AUCTION SALE of Carria... longing to Messrs. R. Sco... Messrs. MENESSE and ... Public Auction, on FRID... tember, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. ... R. Scott and Co.'s Stable, ... the following carriages:—
1 half canoe Victoria ...
1 English Vis-a-Vis (l...
1 two-wheel breaking ...
1 four-wheel breaking ...
1 high dog-cart.
1 Gig.
1 Rickshaw.
9 Horses.
Bodies of Rickshaw... one four-wheel troll...

...nd Horses be... ...nd Co.) ... will sell by ... the 17th Sep... ...T.), at Messrs. ...lia Tank Road. ...ghly done up. ... from London).

...a, square Landau

AUCTION SALE ...
Horse Shoeing ...
etc. (stock in tr... ...ch Builders and ...ls, Office Furniture, ... Messrs. R. Scott and Co.

Messrs. MENE... ... Co. will sell by ...DAY, the 17th Sep... ...at Messrs. R. Scott ...lia Tank Road, the

Old and new... ...anvils, forges and bel... lows, platform ...vices, fire bricks, feed boxes for hor... ...grattings, old and new nails, old sets ...sses, corn crushing and shaf cutting ... knife sharpening, ba... bul, bhundi, ... and teak planks, ma... bogany p... springs, ax... ...ols and instruments, shafts, dou... ...lining materials, lamps tyres, cha... ...old and new rubber iron for ...eel tyres, new and old wooden sp... ...rriages, bolts and nuts, contracting ... drums and cases, wooden ing mach... ...g machines), paint grind... rafters, ...cupboards, boxes, tables, chairs, ...lete bullock carts, and various ... ...es, 2 pairs bullocks. A dep... ...er cent. will be required at the lots ...ked down.

AUCT... ...OF 56 BALES GHAT GIN ...RA COTTON.

Me... ...ESSE and Co. will sell by Publ... ...on Saturday, the 18th Sept... ...at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the ...k Goods Yard Colaba on acc... ...concerned the following goods sli... ...l by water:— ...Gin Umra Cotton. ...0 per cent. will be required on t... ...knocked down.

...LE of Uncleared Cargoes of the ...rt Trust Docks. ...ce with section 64 of the Bombay ...Act, of 1879 and as from time to ...ed and under instructions from the ...rt Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. ... and Co. will sell by Public Auc... ...UESRDAY 21st September, 1920, at ... the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra ...osite No. 2 Shed, the following

...ots, beer, brandy, wine, oil, books, ... newspapers, sewing machines, ... roofing, putty, window glass, paints, ...ay, coal tar, artificial sodawater ... copper sheets, butter, tooth powder, ...wder black varnish, miner oil, steel ...bars, porcelainware, cigar, ...s, boot protectors, provisions, pipe ...milk, ham, hemp, lead ore, hair oil, ...umbrellas dolls, bolts and nuts, ...ney, canvas hose, sugar samples, ... motor accessories iron nails hosiery, ...ys, rubber goods, hardware, penknives, ...honery, silk goods, sewing needles, iron ...biscuits, photo materials, stationery, ...kin, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

...ssrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by ...lic Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th September ... 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T) at the pre... ...s by order of Messrs. R. Scott and Co. ... building materials for removal of th... ...eral structures now standing on the pre... ...es at Gowalia Tank Road known as R. ...tt and Co.'s Stables. For further particulars apply to the undersigned or Messrs. Wadia, Ghandhy and Co., ...ttorneys for the owners.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th September, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT THIRD BHOIWADA, NEAR NORTH BROOKE GARDEN, GRANT ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE ... COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from and by order of the Owner sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th September, 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that p...ce or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ...round, containing by admeasurement 219-43 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at North B...ooke Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the regis...ration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed bf the Collector of Land Rev...nue under Old No. 2734-2734 and New No. A/9742, Old Survey No. 2/174 and New Survey No. 2/5610 and assessed by the Municipality of Bom... under C Ward No. 7740 and Street No. 231 to 235 and bounded, on or towards the Eas... sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by North Brooke Street, on or towards the North by property of the Mor...gagor and on or towards the South by property of Louisa Curnay.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground, rent land or ground, containing by adm...asurement 171 square yards or thereabouts together with all messu... ...enement or buildings standing thereon ...nate, lying and being at North Brooke ...t, outside the Fort of Bombay in the ...tration sub-district of Bombay and assessed the Collector of Land Revenue under ...2730 and New No. 9740, Old Survey ...nd New Survey No. 5609, and assessed ...Municipality of Bombay under C ...7741, and Street No. 233 to 239 ...d on or towards the East by ...ssage on or towards the West by ...r Street, on or towards the ...perty of Dhunbai and on or ...uth by property firstly des...

...rticulars and conditions of ...undersigned Auctioneers.

...COWASJEE & CO.,
...Auctioneers.
...20.

AMUSEMENTS.

Please note that to-day is positively the

LAST DAY

to see the First Week's Instalment—(6 parts—6000 feet) of the splendid, Soul-stirring Serial

"Lightning Bryce"

featuring the world's Heavyweight Champion

Jack Hoxie

and the dainty pretty, sweet

Ann Little

the World's Two Greatest Stars, together with a galaxy of eminent Screen celebrities.

Messrs. K. D and Brothers
PRESENT
the Mighty, Superb, All-engrossing Seria

"Lightning Bryce"

the First Instalment of 6 opening Chapters of which Serial will be screened for the Last Time.

To-day at: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
A Comedy in the Programme

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).
Four shows to-night at 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The Last Day

To see the Fourth Week's Instalment of (6 parts 6,000 feet) of the popular and powerful universal serial.

'ELMO the FEARLESS'

It is a gripping Story, brimful of Thrills—Fever, Heat, Action—and intensified Love Interest.

ELMO LINCOLN

The Man of Might is seen in this Week's Instalment in some of his most daring stunts, that will make you simply gasp!

A 2 Reel Comedy in the Programme.

CINEMA PRECIOUS,
(Grant Road Tram Terminus).
Four Shows To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Hot on the trail of "Elmo the Fearless"

ART ACORD

The King of the Cowpunchers, in

"THE MOONRIDERS"

The new universal serial that knows no bounds either for scope of production, ability of star and cast, or gripping intensity of interest.

THE LAST CHANCE
To-day to see the

MILLION-DOLLAR
Paramount Artcraft Production
"Male and Female"
(9 parts—10000 feet)
featuring
GLORIA SWANSON AND TOM MEIGHAM

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers will present for the last time to-day at 5; 7; 9: and 11 p.m. (S.T.) their sumptuous, suberb Photoplay

"Male and Female"

Let no one miss this splendid opportunity to see a gorgeous Photodrama that has really cost Rs. 30 lakhs! It is a sight for the gods!

As the Film in 9 parts—10000 feet—there will be a full 2-hours Show; and our Patrons are requested to come at least 15 minutes early in each Show to avoid disappointment.

WEST-END CINEMA
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.
Four Shows To-day at: 5; 7; 9; 11 p.m. (S. T.).

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

The Warwick Comedy Co.
LAST TWO NIGHTS!
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 TO-NIGHT
The successful comedy
"UNCLE NED"
By Douglas Murray.
"Mr. Norman Cannon as "UNCLE NED."

SATURDY 18th MATINEE AT 5
Oscar Wilde's famous play
'A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE"
From the Havmarket Theatre.

SATURDAY 18th AT 9-30
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
"THE LAW DIVINE"
By H. V. Esmond.

Evening prices of admission
Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinee Prices: Rs. 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.

PICTURE PROGRAMME.
To-day at 6-30
Robert Brunton's production in 5 parts
"TWO GUN BETTY."
A rare opportunity of screams, laughs and deep chuckles with drama, suspense and love.
ALSO A FINE COMIC.
"THE FINISHING MARY."
A Delightful Entertainment.
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 4-30 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
PRESENT
A Romance of Sweet Simplicity
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
"SIMPLE SOULS"
A HAMPTON PATHE FEATURE
ALSO
PATHE'S GAZETTE
AND
"Cracked Wedding Bells"

NEXT WEEK
MARY PICKFORD
in
"THE HOODLUM"

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
PRESENT
"OTHER MEN'S SHOES"
Distributed by the House of Pathe.
Saturday 18th September
ANOTHER WHIRLWIND VITAGRAPH SERIAL
"THE MAN OF MIGHT"

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
"MISS JACKIE OF THE NAVY"
"AROUND THE TOWN"
and
PATHE REVIEW.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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HOUDINI in "The Grim Game"
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And in his Paramount-Artcraft picture, "THE GRIM GAME," he performs the cream of these amazing feats and others EVEN MORE SENSATIONAL.

HE IS COMING IN

"THE GRIM GAME"

"There is more excitement in one reel of 'The Grim Game' than in any five reels of celluloid we have ever seen unwind." Such is the typical comment of a New York critic on the thrill power of this wonder-picture of screen daredeviltry.

Throughout the civilized world, Houdini is recognized as the greatest wizard that ever lived. In "The Grim Game," an amazing drama of love, mystery and adventure—he adds to his marvellous exploits still others that have never before been performed.

NEXT SATURDAY

AT THE

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

MADAN THEATRES, LD. ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

EVERY EVENING at 9-30 P.M. MATINEE SUNDAY AT 5-30 P.M. Sharp.

THE H B. WARING COMPANY

In a Powerful Repertoire of FAMOUS PLAYS.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

A Startling Domestic Comedy
"THE PURSE STRINGS"
A Play for HUSBANDS and WIVES by Bernard Parry

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY SEPT. 19th, at 5-30 p.m. sharp
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE.
An Enthralling Drama of the Divorce Court
"A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL"
By E. C. Hemmerde, K.C., M.P.

PLANS at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. Plan for TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTION at the THEATRE. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

BY PUBLIC REQUEST

We are obliged to extend the period of the exhibition of the popular Production

Shri Krishna-Sudama.

OR

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THE KOHINOOR FILM MFS. Co.

An unparalleled Success of rare merit.
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Extra Shows on Bank Holidays at 3-30 at

Cinema Majestic

(GIRGAUM)

Positively Commencing Saturday 18th
OUR NEW Whirlwind Serial
THE GREAT GAMBLE
in 15 fastest episodes featuring
CHARLES HUTCHISON THE KING OF THRILLS
and dainty Anna Luther
A RARE TREAT FOR YOU!

IMPERIAL

The Premire Picture Palace of Bombay
Lamington Road

To-Night

RUTH ROLAND
The Serial Queen Supreme
IN THE

'Adventures of Ruth"

THIS WEEK
EPISODE 5 THE BANK ROBBERY
EPISODE 6 THE BORDER FURY
HONEST THIEF
An intense drama in 2 acts
PATHE GAZETTE!
Latest and
A Pollard Comic
TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
Sundays Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
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POPULAR PRICES.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

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EAST OF SUEZ
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MODERATE FEES
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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/- MARTIN'S Depot, SOUTHAMPTON KINGDOM.

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THE ONLY MUSLIM NATIONALIST WEEKLY (IN ENGLISH) OF INDIA.

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For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 40
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KHAKI CYCLING HOSE
of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz.
PLAIN BENARSI SARI
5 yds. × 44 ins.
of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 85
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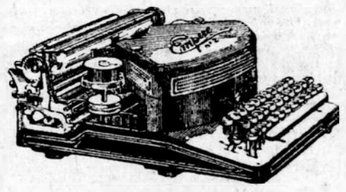

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 16th Sept. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.825	Inches
Temperature of Air	81.3	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9	"
Dew Point	75.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.824	
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	4.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.6	"
minimum do	77.4	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WNW.	
Movement of Wind	128	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01	Inches.
Total fall during month	3.46	"
Do. do. year	40.10	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th	0.01	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER			LOW WATER			
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay mean Time		Depth on sill	Day of Month	Bombay mean Time		Depth on sill
	Sept.	h. m.		ft. in.	Sept.	m.	m.	ft. in.
Thu.	16	0	14a	14 7	16	m 7	13	16 2
						7	28	15 8
Fri.	17	m 0	44	8 8	17	m 7	48 a	1 0
			52a	27 11		8	0a	1 1
Sat.	18	m 2	40	26 6	18	m 8	25	17 6
		2	28a	25 4		8	35a	15 1
Sun.	19	m 3	23	25 7	19	m 9	0	18 8
		3	6a	24 5		9	16a	17 7
Mon.	20	m 4	14	24 10	20	m 10	10	20 6
		3	55a	23 8		10	16a	18 1
Tues	21	m 5	14	24 4	21	m 0	4a	21 2
		4	58a	23 2		11	24	19 2
Wed.	22	m 6	25	24 4	22	m 1	3 a	20 10
		6	3a	23 3				

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 16th September 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and in the east Punjab the air is drier than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is generally above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and Jodhpur and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in east Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.31" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Berar. Day temperature is above normal in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Ratnagiri where the sky is clear and humidity is below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.36" of rain, Bijapur 0.17", Nizamabad 0.26" and Hyderabad 0.49". Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at Malegaon and Aurangabad. Day temperature is above the average in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—No rain has fallen at coast stations, but inland in the Peninsula the monsoon has been fairly active. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Hyderabad and the Carnatic and local in Mysore, the Madras Deccan and the Bombay Deccan. A few showers are reported from the Central Provinces. The air is drier than usual in the United Provinces, the east Punjab and east Rajputana. Day temperature remains high over the same area as yesterday.

Forecast.—Local falls will continue in the Peninsula; but a decrease is likely in Hyderabad, Mysore and the Carnatic.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th September 1920.

Rainfall has been mainly confined to Burma, northeast India and the south of the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in Assam-Bengal, Bihar, Mysore and Malabar, and local in Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the east and north Punjab, Kashmir, the middle of the Central Provinces, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Myitkyina three-quarters of an inch; Tezpur, Silchar one; Gauhati two; Dhubri four; Cox's Bazar one and a half; Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri four; Darjiling, Burdwan, Purnea one; Sialkot three-quarters; Seoni one; Salem, Kurnool a half.

THE GREAT DECEISION.

A crowded public meeting (wires the Secretary, the Taluka Congress Committee, Barsi), was held under the auspices of the Congress Committee under the Presidency of Mr. G. K. Tilak at which Mr. R. M. Sane compared the feelings of present popular discontent with the mentality of the people a century ago, at the downfall of the Maratha rule and narrated the events which wrought the change in the attitude of the people since the Amritsar Congress by the fateful decision of the Punjab and Khilafat questions and said that the resolution of Non-cooperation came to be passed at the Calcutta Special Congress in this frame of mind. The speaker gave in brief the arguments advanced for and against Non-cooperation and asked the audience to think for themselves which way to choose. The president in his closing remarks, gave a short history of the Turkish Empire in Europe, how it continued for centuries by European diplomacy and how now it has been reduced practically to a zero point. He said that to admire Mr. Gandhi was one thing and to follow his methods was another and deplored the loss of Lokmanya Tilak at a critical time and said that his great personality would perhaps have averted the crises. He emphasised that now that the Congress had accepted Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation resolution by an overwhelming Majority it was the duty of all the nationalist prominent leaders to bow to it and loyally carry it out outside the Congress, the work of educating the public regarding that resolution and see that they themselves and the people tried their utmost to reduce the resolution into practice.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

ARKANSAS MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		13,600
Exports to Great Britain		Nil
" " to Continent		5,000
Futures at New York Oct.		27.95
" " Jan.		24.15
" " Mar.		23.46
Tone:—Steady.		
Spot Cotton at New York		31.25
" " Orleans		29.25
Futures at New Orleans Oct.		26.55
" " Jan.		23.67
Fair Rio Coure (No. 7 quality)		4 1/16
Demand Bills		3.46.25
Silver Commercial Bars		
U. S. Mined Refined		99½
Do. Foreign		94

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 13th.

M.G. Bengal Good	8.25
" Fully Good	9.00
" Fine	9.50
No 1 Oomra Good	14.01
" Fully Good	15.00
" Fine	15.00
Broach Good M.G.	17.10
" Fully Good	17.70
" Fine	18.10
Broach Good	8.01
" Fully Good	8.82
" Fine	9.32

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 13th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's prices
Sept.	18.52
Oct.	19. 0
Nov.	18. 60
Dec.	18. 42
Jan.	18. 13
Feb.	17. 91
March	17. 70
April	17. 44
May	17. 18
June	16. 96
July	16. 78
Aug.	16. 48

Tone:—Quiet but Steady.

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 13th

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£33½
Rapeseed Yellow Gurrat, 416 lbs ex-Ship Nominal	32½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£31½
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nearest Held for more money Quiet	£42 3 4
Tone of Linseed:—Firmer.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Easier.	£36½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Sellers Easier	£14½
Coria Rapeseed.—Quiet	£34½

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Value	94
Barletta Russo—62lb Value	62
Australian—61lbs Value	98

SHARES

Chartered Bank	£7 4½
Hongkong Bank	£120
National Bank	£54½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£107
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£97½
Copper Brazers	£105
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelters	Nominal 35

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WAR LOANS.

Funding Loan 4%	£67 3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	75 1/8
War Loan 5%	£84 13 16
Consols 2½%	46
Rupee Paper 5½%	83 16
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	52
Government Securities 3%	44½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers]	1/24
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Buyers	1/8
Tone:—	

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept. 14th.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Nominal	78
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Nominal	78
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Sept.-Oct. Nominal	78 79/6
Tone:—Javas Quieter.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 14th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
Sept.	—
Oct.	18.10
Nov.	—
Dec.	18.52
Jan.	18.28
Feb.	—
Mar.	17.82
April	—
May	—
June	—
July	—
Aug.	—

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" Cali Bell 3 inches	6	0	0
" 3½ "	7	0	0
" 4 "	8	0	0
Lloyd English Ruler) 18 Inches	1	4	0
" " 12 "	1	0	0
Sequence (Index) Files,	4	0	0
Kolok Carbon Paper, Box	4	0	0
Ladies' Nib (12 Small Boxes)	5	8	0
Bates Numbering Machine	70	0	0
Rapid Binder Files, per doz.	4	0	0
Diana Blue,-Red Pencils, doz.	2	4	0
Bowmen Stencil Inks, 1lb, doz.	12	0	0
Excelsior Pad No. 1 doz.	12	0	0
Box File Fulscap Size	3	0	0
Mitchell No. 9, 10, 11	1	12	0

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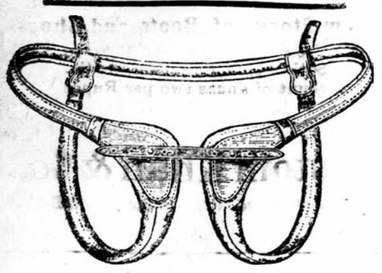

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HIGH COURT

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Rustom Merwan .

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate Bombay. The Magistrate found the accused guilty under section 279 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The fine if recovered was ordered to be paid to the injured complainant. It was further ordered under section 18 of the Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914 that the license of the accused be suspended for one year.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The case for the prosecution was that the petitioner's car was behind a victoria, that the accused tried to pass the victoria on its side. Just at that time a boy aged about 12 emerged from a cross lane with a load of biscuits on his head and was hurt by the car while he was in the middle of the road between the two tram tracks. witnesses said that the petitioner was driving fast though they could not say at what speed andthat they did not hear the horn blow.

The defence of the petitioner was that he was driving only at 5 miles an hour, that he was at the proper place of the road having regard to the fact that a victoria was passing that the boy all of a sudden emerged crossing the road with a load of biscuits at such a place that he did blow his horn, but the boy having put himself in this false position got confused and was under the circumstances hurt for no fault of the petitioner.

The Magistrate observed "The accused had no business to be driving in this manner along a road which always is crowded with pedestrain and Vehicular traffic and on which even according to his own witness the traffic of both kinds was considerable. If he blew the horn at all—the evidence for the prosecution is that he did not—he must have done so when he being in the middle of the road was almost on the top of the lad. As I have been repeatedly saying that for a motor driver to blow his horn when he is just on top of a pedestrian is a most dangerous thing for him to do because his act does not fail to confuse the pedestrian and the latter gets caught in a death trap. I convict the accused."

JUSTICE CRUMP'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Crump observed:—"In this case, the petitioner has been convicted by the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate of an offence punishable under Section 279 of the Indian Penal Code and has been sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. In order to establish an offence under that section, it is necessary to prove that the accused drove his vehicle (in this case a Motor car) on the public way in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person. The essence of the offence is that there should have been rashness or negligence on the part of the accused. After an examination of the evidence in this case, we have come to the conclusion that rashness or negligence such as is required by the section is not made out in this case.

Stripped of all superfluities what appears to have happened is this. The accused was driving a motor car along the left-hand side of the road. In front of him was a victoria proceeding in the same direction. The injured boy came out of lane in front of the victoria and proceeded to cross the road. As he did so, the accused endeavoured to pass the victoria in order to get in front of it. In so doing the accused came into collision with the boy at some point on the road, and knocked him down, and a wheel of the car passed over his leg causing a fracture. It is perfectly possible that all this may have happened by pure accident without any rashness or negligence. It must be remembered that the offence took place at night. Though no doubt there were lights, nevertheless, it is not so easy at night for a driver of a car to see a pedestrian as it is in the day. Next, it must be remembered that the boy came out apparently in front of the victoria and that he was carrying a load on his head which must necessarily have made it less easy for him to see the traffic that was passing on the road. The question is whether bearing these facts in mind there is anything to prove that there was any rashness or negligence or indeed anything except an unfortunate accident such as must necessarily occur in the traffic of a large city. Two witnesses for the prosecution say that the car was driven "fast." But it is difficult to understand what they mean by the use of that word. The statement made by the boy himself that the accused was "racing with the victoria" suggests that what they really meant was that the accused was going fast enough to pass that vehicle. A man may well drive fast enough to pass a Bombay victoria without being guilty of rashness or negligence. The various considerations on which the Magistrate has relied have not been urged before us by the Government Pleader, and indeed some of them are to my thinking of a peculiar nature and rather foreign to the real considerations which should be present to the mind in disposing a case of this kind.

ABSENCE OF EVIDENCE.

The Government Pleader has relied on three circumstances as suggesting rashness or negligence. First that there was an accident; secondly, that the accident took place between the tram lines that is to say at a considerable distance from the left-hand side of the road to which the accused should have confined himself as far as circumstances permitted; and thirdly, that the matters goes to show that the accused driving was rashness or his horn. These are certainly inclusive. For the in considering whether the prosecution would not negligence. But whether a horn was blown evidence is extremessing motor car in a two witnesses for fare. The cleaner of the be likely to notice certainly have been in a or not by a jay, asserts that the horn was crowded thorcs of course interested witness and car, who not entirely reliable. Such evidence position does not prove conclusively that blown horn was not blown. As to the accident there by itself is not proof of negligence and as far as the place of accident is concerned, it would be difficult to infer ligence or rashness from this without a far statement of the manner in which th place. It does appear that the to some extent out of his na so to speak, but unless it is h side the car struck the b to say how he came to the road. It is perfectly pos rove to the right in en void the boy who may have to his sight and if so he right in so doing That was the left hand side h struck the boy. In the ese are matter of con e to infer rashness or fact that the accident the tram lines and not e to the left hand hink therefore that oo strongly to say that ed upon no tangible evi gligent driving. I would he convic'ion and sen fine if paid be refund

SMALL CAUSES COURT

DEFECTS IN RENT ACT.

LIABILITY FOR REPAIRS.

HARDSHIPS OF LANDLORDS.

Haridas Damodardas,

vs.

Lakhmidas Nemidas and others.

(Before His Honour the 4th Judge Mr. A. A. Chitre.)

Plaintiff in these suits sought to eject the defendants from his stables rented by defendants. Plaintiff alleged that the Municipality required him to remove animals from the stables, to pave the same, to effect certain alterations in the structure and to carry out certain drainage work. Plaintiff refused to incur expenditure according to the Municipal requisitions and preferred to construct a Garrage instead. Defendants claimed protection of the court under the Rent Act and denied Plaintiff's right in Law to eject them on these ground.

His Honour delivered the following judgment dismissing the suits with costs.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Davar admit that Plaintiff is a rich landlord but says he is close fisted. Any way he has refused to spend moneys in repairing the stables as required by the Municipality, which would entail an expenditure of about Rs. 1,500. Mr. Davar desires the court to decide the question whether an ejectment order could be denied to him and whether the intention of the Rent Act was to impose an obligation on the landlord to repair, in the absence of a convenant to that effect in the lease.

Defendants on the other hand plead that the court has no power to order ejectment as long as they paid or offered to pay standard rent to the full extent allowable under the Rent Act. Their contention being that the expression "to the full extent" includes the 10 per cent. charges on expenditure incurred by the landlord during the period of tenancy, in improvements or structural alterations, defendants say that they have got nothing to do with the requisitions sent by the Municipality, that it is not the tenants who call upon the landlord to spend moneys in repairs and that they offer to compensate the landlord in case he does spend moneys in improvements by payment of the statutary 10 per cent. return.

A QUESTION OF EQUITY.

Parties lead no evidence and ask the court to decide the question on the case as formulated by their respective pleaders. I must say that the effect of a refusal of an ejectment order is indirectly to cast an obligation which the Law does not impose on a landlord to spend moneys for repairs to the property. In the absence of a covenant to repair in the lease, no liability attaches to the landlord to carry out any repairs. If the tenant finds the place uncomfortable or inconvenient his only remedy is to leave it and seek some other tenament. Cases of hardship may also be imagined where the local authorities may direct extensive repairs and alterations which a landlord with modest means may not be able to carry out. To insist in such cases that he shall carry out these repairs in the interests of the tenants and this by an indirect process of refusing an ejectment order would have the effect of improving the landlord out of the house itself. And with what equity or reasoning can it be urged that a landlord, if he has to spend moneys under requisitions from the Municipality, that he shall not be allowed to spend these moneys to the best advantage e.g., in this very case the Municipality has called upon the landlord to pave the stables and carry out certain drainage work in connection therewith. The work would cost about Rs. 1,500. Admittedly the landlord is able to spend that amount but he says that he would like to convert the stables into a Garrage so as to fetch a better return. Under what principle of Law can a landlord be bound to perpetuate the nature of the tenements, if a considerable amount is to be spent in its improvement.

I must observe that the wording of Section 9 of the Rent Act, as if by a side wind, throws a responsibility on the landlord for which there is no legal warrant. If the framers of the legislation do intend to cast an obligation on the landlord to repair they had better say so expressly. I would go a step further and say that the Act is defective in that respect and a "reasonable and limited liability" ought to be imposed if the intention of the Rent Act is to be carried into effect. Cases are not wanting where a landlord declines to repair a water pipe or aleaking roof or a choked drain either advisedly or negligently and there ought to be a provision made in the Rent Act under proper safeguards for obviating thes edifficulties.

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

As the section stands and on the question of ejectment orders, framed I am bound to refuse ejectment to pay standard so long as the tenants offer and I must leave the Rent to the full extent as best as he can with landlord to fight his case with the Municipality. with costs.

Suit dismissed.

Mr. Davar for plaintiff.

Mr. Chhotalal Kursoondas Mulji, for the defendant.

CHARGES OF HURT AND ABETMENT FAIL

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Mulla Allibhai Tyabji charged (1) Musaji Esufally Mulla (2) Esmailji Tyabji Kapagajwalla (3) Abdul Karim Dosaji (4) Mulla Mahomadally Sadakally and (5) Mahamadally Powar with voluntarily causing hurt and abetment.

It was stated that while the complainant was attending a funeral the 1st accused called out "seize the Sala Ruddai." Then all the accused assaulted and abetted each other.

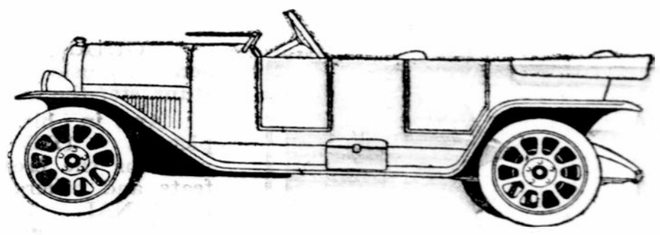
Mr. N. N. Saher and Mr. Munsingh appeared for the complainant; Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji and Mr. Nariman appeared for the first accused; Mr. Nariman and Mr. F. D. Kanga appeared for the rest.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. The fifth accused said he was not at the place of the occurrence. The rest had left the place early.

The Magistrate said there were grave doubts in his mind as to the culpability of the accused and he acquitted them all.

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM.

Before Mr B N Athavle at the Mazagaon Police Court. Inspector Power charged Mirali khan Abdulalikhan and four other Mahomedans with possessing four maunds of opium worth Rs. 12,000, without a license. Mr. J. B. Kapadia defended. The room where the accused were living was raided by the Police, and the accused were arrested and the opium was found. The first second and the fifth accused stated that they had gone to the room to see their friends. They were, therefore discharged. The third accused was given one year's rigorous imprisonment, and the fourth accused six weeks'.



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THE TALUKDARS OF OUDH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day's "Chronicle" states that the Talukdars of Oudh in a meeting presided over by the Raja of Mahmudabad passed a resolution strongly condemning Non-Co-operation. What was expected has happened. The aristocrats with their lands and revenues of lacs of rupees, with their privileges and comforts can never side with Non-Co-operation. In their eyes the movement of Non-Co-operation is bound to lead to anarchy and misery of the people. What a noble solicitude for the people at large. May I humbly ask the Raja-Saheb and other high and mighty personages what have they done to eradicate the misery of their tenants. Oudh is proverbially poor. "Our rice well-known Indi saying and to whom is this vaccum (pory) indebted except to the large number of dlars existing in Oudh. While one man ther rolling in gold ten-thousand human beinks wallowing in mud and squalor. What is to to wonder at if that one rich man apprehend justice to all should cry himself hoarse itanouncing Non-Co-operation. The aristocracy whether of England or of Russia, of Persia or of India the same everywhere an intolerant reactionary body, fearful of the awakening of the common people which in its eyes are canaille or rabble deserving scant mercy. Let the common people plough the field, draw the water and hew the wood for the benefit of Rajashaheb's brotherhood. Protest at once if they become a little less subservient and ring the tocsin of anarchy and misery so that the rulers may devise means to suppress their murmurs. This has been the game of the aristocrats from the age of William the Norman to the time of the Rajasaheb. Why, Sir, William was so solicitous of the stages of his forests that he ordered all the liped inhabitants of the region to clear out so that his well-beloved stags might roam at ease. The killing of a stag by a villain was punished with instant death. If a rustic famishing with hunger killed a stag, he was the cause of anarchy and misery in the eyes of the Conquerer and therefore deserved instantaneous exit from this world. The aristocrats are the great instruments of law and order by which the common people may be exploited. Their resolution against Non-Co-operation is therefore natural. If they had sided with the Non-Co-operation movement I would have cried out "A miracle has happened and O! ye people expect the advent of the Muessiah.—Yours, etc.

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28, Frere Road, Fort.

Bombay, September 14.

GIRL'S BODY FOUND IN QUARRY.

The Coroner held on inquest on the body of Bhagirathibai, a Hindu girl aged 15, wife of Amrita Ganu, residing at Sewree. It was stated that her husband's brother asked her for a drink of water, and as she did not bring it, he kicked her twice; as she cried and the neighbours came he again slapped and kicked her, she was missed in the morning and her body was found in a quarry hole Sonia who had kicked her also jumped into a well, but he was rescued and the Police took him into custody.

The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

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CULLED from the scents of a thousand flowers, "Shem-el-Nessim" perfume is fragrant and lasting. It possesses just that subtle note of daintiness and refinement which appeals most strongly to the person of taste.

"Shem-el-Nessim" can also be obtained in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use, and all possess the delightful fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by

J. Grossmith & Son,

Distillers of Perfume,

Newgate Street, London, E.C.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENNS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Criminal Sessions 11-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 18.

The s.s. Plassy with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATH.

JASSAWALLA.—Bai Jaiji widow Bomanji Hormasji Jassawalla, daughte of late Cawasji Hormasji Rustom-Fram, mother of Barjorji Nusserwanji and Fram roze died last night 1 a.m. Funeral this afternoon, at 3 p.m. (B. T.). Address: At her residence, Warden Road, Mahaluxmi.

DARDAS DISPENSARY.

During the month of August, 1920, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,216. Among them the number of new admissions was 320. The average daily attendance was 72.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the Association will be held on Saturday, the 18th instant, at the office of the City Improvement Trust, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., when Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster, will deliver a lecture on "The Working of the Bombay Rent Acts." The meeting is open to the public.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The annual Thanksgiving Mass will be celebrated in honour of Our Lady of the Mount by the officers and employees of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday, the 19th instant.

DEATH FROM FRACTURED SKULL.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu aged about 40, whose dead body was found near the municipal stables at Arthur Road on the night of Wednesday. It was subsequently found that the name of the man was Laxman and that he was a cart driver by profession, without any fixed place of residence. The Police Surgeon found the skull of the deceased broken, also all the ribs; there were also other wounds. A verdict of death from fracture of skull was returned by the jury.

GIRL DROWNED IN TANK.

An inquest was held on the body of a Hindu girl, Latchibai, aged nine years, whose body was found in the Banaganga Tank at Malabar Hill on the 14th instant. The girl was accustomed to play on the banks of the tank and must have fallen in it accidentally. A verdict of death from accident was given by the jury.

AN APREAL FOR BUILDING FUND.

The Hony. Secretary of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association writes from Buxi Bazar, Calcutta:—

An Association has been started at Cuttack under the name and style of "Young Men's Mahomedan Association", open to members of all communities irrespective of caste and creed. Papers and Indoor Games have been provided and gradually it is proposed to add a circulating library which is a long-felt want. The provision of a building for the Association has become an absolute necessity. So a "Building Fund" has been started. Will the generous public who have the welfare of the backward classes always at heart assist us in collecting funds for the purpose?

DHARAMPORE SANATORIUM.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR LIBRARY.

Mr. Ramprio Dass, Librarian, King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives, of Dharampure (Simla Hills), appeals to the public for donations for attaching a library to the Institution, the need of which, he says, is keenly felt by patients. The appeal, inter alia, states:—

"At present the only amusements provided are a harmonium (now rendered about useless for use) a Ping-Pong table and a Badminton court. It is earnestly requested therefore that the wealthy and charitably disposed citizens and others who have the welfare of this Institution at heart will help this popular Institution with donations for the founding of a small Library and other recreation games or for use in any other manner they specially wish and for buying of a new harmonium. I may further add that books sent or bought from the donations of ladies and gentlemen, will have labels affixed with their respective names printed on them. Any donations, large or small in cash or in books or in any other shape, may kindly be sent to the Medical Officer and Superintendent of this Institution, and these will be gratefully accepted and acknowledged both individually and in the papers."

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

While Mr. J. S. Kadri, Divisional Inspector was on his tour in August, for the annual inspection of aided High Schools in the Kaira Sub-Division, Mr. S. M. Dalal, Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, S. D., seized this opportunity of organising three conferences of teachers, held at three convenient central towns, viz., Borsad, Nadiad and Kapadvanj, on the 18th and 25th August and 1st September, respectively, under the presidentship of the Divisional Inspector. These conferences were attended by both male and female teachers from all kinds of schools, viz., Local Board, Municipal and Mission.

The subjects taken up at each Conference were of a varied nature, viz., (1) the training of Infants, (2) Physical, Culture and Drill, (3) Science teaching and (4) Moral teaching.

The Divisional Inspector, Mr J. S. Kadri, in his concluding speech exhorted the teachers to devote their best energies to the educational work entrusted to them, to keep pace with the times and to develop their angle of vision and dwelt at length on various shortcomings noticeable in schools and the remedies for them. Special stress was laid on the physical training of children, which is so sadly neglected in schools. He advised not to be remiss in their duty and that the remedy in breaking down illiteracy that is so rampant in villages lies in not leading a secluded life, but in freely mixing with villagers and meeting them every now and then in conferences and showing them the different kinds of work done in schools and thus creating in them a genuine love for education.

ENGINEERING EDUCATION IN THE PRECIDENCY.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

Engineering one of the branches of practical education to which the Government of Bombay has devoted special and generous care, and provided facilities of which advantage has been taken, not only by students in Bombay, but also by those from other Provinces. It was as early as 1854 that an Engineering Class and Mechanical School was founded at Poona to train subordinate officers in the Public Works Department. The school was very considerably extended in 1857.

In 1863 the philanthropy of a public spirited gentleman Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney enabled the Government to erect suitable buildings for the College which was at that time divided into three Departments:—(1) Matriculated students reading for the L.C.E and (2) and (3) Unmatriculated students intending to qualify as sub-overseers and maistrees respectively. In 1868 the first successful student passed the L.C.E. Examination of the Bombay University. Government gave encouragement by promising appointments to the best students and the number of students rapidly increased. The annual geological excursion was first undertaken in 1871 and similar excursions have been successfully continued ever since. From 1879 onwards, for a period of 30 years, the College was much more than only an "Engineering" College, and was in fact called "The Science College", for part of this period. An Agricultural class and a Forestry class were opened in 1879 and a Veterinary Hospital was established in connection with the Agricultural class. An Astronomical Observatory and a Bacteriological Laboratory were also established. These branches were, however, separated in course of time and the Agricultural branch in particular has now developed into a full-fledged College on its own account.

The College with its several branches in Engineering education, such as mechanical engineering and electrical engineering, etc. has behind it a record of continuous progress. The students have been well provided with amenities, such as residential quarters, a Gymkhana, a College Magazine, etc. It is now the second Engineering College in India, but his Excellency the Governor remarked the other day, "This is a matter that we have to redress so as to make it the first Engineering College in India as soon as we can."

Many students of the College have attained to high posts under Government, and there are good prospects for the students in Government service as well as in big engineering works. His Excellency has assured us that the College will be further developed. "Our critics", said his Excellency, "are apt to suggest that Government are insincere in their interest in this matter, merely because we cannot achieve all we aim at as quickly as is desired . . . We merely ask you to recognise the difficulties of the situation. Being determined that whatever we do, so far as in us lies, shall be done well, we prefer to have a little extra delay in order to ensure this." His Excellency assured the public that Government were fully alive to the importance of the question of technical education and engineering.

THE CHILDREN OF MARY'S SODALITY.

OVER FIFTY YEARS IN EXISTENCE.

Half a century has elapsed since the establishment of this Sodality under the auspices of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope at Kalbadevi. It was in the year 1869 that this religious guild was founded by Father Ciampi, S. J., the then Vicar of the Cathedral, who zealously devoted his best efforts to instil in the maidens of his parish, by instructions given to them at their Sodality meetings and other means, a yearning for purity of life by taking for their model the Immaculate Mother of God. Last year the Sodality celebrated its Golden Jubilee and in commemoration of this event a grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes was erected by the Children of Mary's Sodality. This year it has been much improved with artistic touches by Mr. M. F. Baptista, of Messrs. William Annunciation and Co., who also has presented to the Cathedral, in memory of his late wife Nathalia Francesca, two beautiful marble statues, specially ordered out from Italy, one being of Our Lady of Lourdes and the other of the Blessed Bernadette. Dr. Mrs. Cicilia De Monte and Miss Emery Lyons have also sent their gifts to the Sodality, the former a pretty banner and the latter a halo emblazoned with a dozen stars. There have been many other donors since the establishment of the Sodality.

On Wednesday a grand evening service was held at the Cathedral at which His Grace Archbishop Goodier presided. An outstanding feature of the ceremony was the solemn blessing of the statues and other gifts. The service was followed by a social gathering at which his Grace delivered a very instructive speech. The decoration and illumination of the Church and Church compound were on a grand scale befitting the occasion.

ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL AT SHEHERA.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Shehera, Panch-Mahals District, was held under the presidentship of Mr. I. D. Munim, Sub-Judge of Godhra. The meeting was attended by Government officials, merchants as well as Railway officers. Several gentlemen spoke on the utility of reading rooms, libraries, books, etc. The President then performed the opening ceremony of the Bhaishunker Sarvajanik Library. He then exhorted the people to provide for an English school for their boys who were obliged to go either to Godhra, Baroda, etc., for education or to be content to work as petty shopkeepers, grasping money-lenders or primitive artizans and agriculturists. A vigorous appeal was made by the President to raise a fund for the school and Rs. 800 were subscribed on the spot. A strong and influential committee was appointed to work out the details and suggest ways and means. Through the zeal of the people and the goodwill of the officers, the President has succeeded in securing a large piece of ground and erecting a fine building near the Dohad railway station in which the school will be shortly located. As the appeal has been rseponded to generously, there is likelihood of the school actually commencing work on the Vijaya Dashmi holiday.

MR. GANDHI IN BEHAR.

The "Search Light" publishes the following programme of Mr. Gandhi's tour in Behar:

Sept. 19.—Patna.
Sept. 20.—Chapra.
Sept. 21.—Mozaferpur.
Sept. 22.—Darbangha.

HINDU-MAHOMEDAN DISTURBANCES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Sept. 15.

Owing to "Piala" (a local fair) and Moharram synchronising there have been disturbances of the peace in the city between Mahomedans and Hindus, but the situation is not serious so far.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

DR. GHOSE'S CANDIDATURE.

Dr. Rash Behary Ghose has issued the following communication to the electors:—

"GRASMERE,"
Simla, W.,
19th September, 1920.

Dear Sir,—I desire, at the instance of friends whose wishes I am bound to respect, to offer myself as a candidate for election to one of the two seats in the Council of State assigned to the non-Moslem electorate of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions. The Council of State will be a revising chamber in respect of all-India legislation, and, as observed in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, in the nature of an Assembly of Elders.

I feel that having regard to my connection with the public life of the country and my experience as a Member of the Legislative Council—Provincial as well as Imperial—I may be of some use, in the evening of my life, to my fellow countrymen under the new order of things about to be inaugurated.

I do not know that I need say anything more, and shall feel obliged by your support of my candidature—by your vote as well as by your influence."

I am,
Yours truly,
RASHBEHARY GHOSE.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some of your readers, who have read of the recent incident at the Grant Medical College, may have no idea of the unique privileges enjoyed by the alumni of the several colleges in Britain and other advanced countries. To site an instance, "Booing" was actually the cherished right and privilege of the Etonians for years together. Whenever the students found it necessary to demonstrate their disapproval of the lectures of a particular Professor, they all started "Booing". In course of time the authorities succeeded in putting a stop to it. Some time after when Gladstone was visiting the College he asked if "Booing" still continued. On being informed in the negative the "Grand Old Man" was highly displeased. He said: "It was a cherished right of the student and there was no justification in putting a stop to it."

He was perfectly right. But you will, perhaps, think, Mr. Editor, that I am reading a sermon to the Dean of the Grant Medical College. I have no such intention. I write this only for the edification of the students of that college. They have no idea that the students of another college in this very city are in a much worse plight.

We, the students of the "Bombay Veterinary College" at Parel, are treated no better than the bullocks and horses that are received into the hospital attached to it, for treatment. On the slightest irregularity, whether it be on the part of students or not, we are one and all paraded into the veranda and are rebuked to our hearts content and threatened with being kicked out of the college. Even in ordinary conversation or at the night roll call a hint is dropped every now and then by the Hostel Superintendent, which in plain language reads "I gave you the room (in the Hostel) as a matter of special favour mind you will have to go out."

Our Gymkhana money is entirely at the mercy of the principal although we have subscribed it. Our Tennis courts are worse than the slums of Kalbadevi. Our caste restrictions in the mess clubs are broken perforce in the mess clubs. There are constant thefts committed in the Hostel and it seems to be nobody's business to find out the culprits; even reporting to the police and seeking their assistance is not allowed. In the classes we have to write to dictation from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. excluding the recess hour, of course, and our lecturer brings with him the biggest book available which he may perhaps have got copied out from some other writer. And this he starts dictating to us at top speed.

Another learned professor of our college has inherited his note book, which is perhaps as old as the college itself, from his predecessors which contains nothing but a mass of phraseology.

A third one comes and delivers a lecture the sum total of which is "Is it not." "You know."

Whenever a question is put by a student, these steriotype replies are always received "you will learn it in the next higher class" or "Read at Home."

We, or I should rather say our college has got a library. It is opened and closed with the College and Magazines are not issued outside it. No wonder then that we should read their contents in our dreams only. Perhaps the authorities are afraid of the Library being "used up" by the students, if it is allowed to remain open beyond college hours.

The whole year round we are required to write notes even in the examination week. We get therefore no time for revising and preparing for the examination. When we complain of it we are told "It is your lookout" and "you have to find out the time" "we (professors) perform our duty."

Brother students of the Grant Medical College! These are our difficulties and when we get through them all we are able to get a job of Rs. 45 only, for which again we have to undergo another examination by the employing Veterinary Superintendent.

Do you, would be doctors of men envy the lot of us, would be doctors of brutes?—Yours, etc.,

"MUZZLED."

Sir Percy and Lady Cox, Captain Cheese man, the Hon. Mr. H. E. C. Dobbs, Mr. R E. L. Wingate, Mr. H. St. J. B. Philby and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. W. Baker, left Government House Ganeshkhind on Wednesday, 15th September.

There was a Children's Fancy Dress Dance at the Government House on the 15th.

In response to the appeal made by Lord Ronaldshay, Rs. 51,684 has been subscribed to the Midnapore Relief Fund.

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I write to endorse the views expressed by your correspondent "Greivances." The question of Primary Education is now engaging the attention of statesmen and other men of light and leading. The whole nation is now in the transitionary condition, and it is the duty of those, that are at present, and are likely to be in future, in power, to try their utmost to prepare the whole nation for the new era that is soon to dawn upon us. Viewed in this light, the question of the education of the masses is bound to receive an importance, which it never had before. The spread of sound Primary Education entirely depends upon the staff of energetic, steady and well trained teachers; and securing the services of such well-equipped men, thoroughly qualified for the profession, means that they be well paid. The question of primary teachers' salaries has been, upto now, systematically neglected by those, whose duty it was to see that those who were entrusted with the responsible task of instructing the young children were well paid. The causes of all this neglect will be found in the erroneous conception of the importance of Primary Education. Some of the responsible persons in power and authority seem to hold the opinion that the primary teacher requires no special qualifications and aptitude for his work, and are therefore most unwilling to treat him on the same level with the clerk in Government or municipal service. They seem to forget that the mistake made by a clerk can be corrected by another clerk or his superior, but the mistakes of the primary teacher can never be rectified and thus the whole life of a generation will be spoilt. It is absolutely necessary therefore in these circumstances, that those to whose care the whole future generation is consigned, must be persons not only of good learning but of high character, and character can never be adequately remunerated. The misery and poverty resulting from the inadequate salaries have been up to now patiently borne by this very useful class of persons, but it must be remembered that there is a limit to the patience of even these poor men. Signs of discontent have been seen in some of the mofussil primary teachers and it is said that the teachers in Belgaum, Dharwar and Poona districts have informed the authorities that they would go on strike unless their legitimate demands are conceded within a certain limit of time. It is to be noted that the authorities have not taken this ultimatum in the light of a threat, and there is every possibility of its being received a very sympathetic consideration, which it deserves. That this innocent, forbearing, and silent class of persons, whose devotion to their duty in these trying circumstances is simply admirable, should be driven to such extremities, goes to show clearly the misery and poverty to which they have been reduced in these hard times.

Let us hope that the Corporation will not drive their teachers to such an extremity. Mofussil teachers have asked Rs. 35 to Rs. 60 p.m. as their starting salaries and Rs. 90 to 150 p.m. as their maxima. The new grades of postal clerks sanctioned by the Government of India range from Rs. 50 p. m. to Rs. 140 p.m. under the time scale. These are not accepted as satisfactory and perhaps a movement will be started to get them further increased. Mr. Joseph Baptista in his letter to the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, has clearly shown that the minimum expense for a Post Office peon is not less than Rs. 52 p.m. Is the social position of the primary teacher of the highest grade, lower than that of the Post Office peon? So it is unfortunately held in practice. Will the Corporation allow this state of things to go on any longer? It can hardly be believed by the primary teachers in the mofussil that their brtoher teachers in Bombay, serving under the premier Municipality are scarcely considered better than Post Office peons and much worse than clerks in Government, municipal and private service. Is not yet the whole class of primary teachers sufficiently reduced to poverty, destitution and disease to attract the attention and excite the sympathy of our City Fathers? It is honed that the Corporation will take drastic measures to uplift this poverty stricken class of their ill-fed servants.—Yours, etc.,

SUFFERING.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

MAHARASHTRIYA DHARMA PARISHAD,

A correspondent from Nasik writes:—

The fourth and the last day of the Maharashtriya Dharma Conference commenced its sitting on Monday, the 13th September. There were six lady speakers. They strongly put forth women's opinions and injustice done to them in imparting religious education and protested against child marriages. Mr. Patankar, pleader, asked the audience to settle the differences suitable to the circumstances. Mr. Divekar Shastri proposed all four "Varnas" and even women should have the right of "upanyan"; the depressed should be treated equally in all public functions; all converts should be taken back in their religion.

His Holiness in his concluding speech dealt with all the opinions put before the Parishad, and said that he had become a "Sannyasi" with the only intention for doing some good to the public and accepted this ecclesiastical department and wanted help of the public to come to any definite conclusion. He was ever ready to do anything for the people and if the people did not back him in his sacred cause he should have to accept any other course that would serve his purpose.

A Committee of nearly 30 prominent men from the Karnatak to the C. P., representing all castes, was appointed with the Hon. Mr. Khaparde as President, Mr. N. C. Kelkar as Vice President, Messrs. Gokhale and Bhide as Secretaries. The Committee is to report their views on the proceedings, taking into consideration all the opinions put before the Conference. The next Conference which is to meet at Dadar at the invitation of Mr. N. V. Kolhatkar is to consider what steps are to be taken according to the report of the Committee.

SPORTING NEWS

POONA RACES.

SECOND MEETING: FIRST DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

(To be run on Saturday, September 18.)

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1¼ miles.

First Flier 9-5, Royal Charter 9-5, Night Watch 9-1, Semparrson 8-13, Dersingham 8-12, William The Beau 8-12, Noutbutweel 8-7, Mademoiselle Fech 8-5, Pastime 8-2, Country Lad 8-1, Thunder 8-0, Charcoal 7-13, Treddle 7-12, Ardvreck 7-10, Brendon 7-9, Cheechako 7-4.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Poignant 9-4, Quarryman 9-4, Not Much 8-12, Noutbutweel 8-10, Verge 8-8, Pandion 8-6, Resilience 8-5, Woorabi 8-5, Cassset 8-4, Camberley 8-4, Dorania 8-0, Charcoal 7-13, Waynflete 7-11, Country Lad 7-10, Black Walnut 7-8.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

We Two 9-10, Vallance 9-8, On Leave 9-3, Crushed Glass 8-13, Trostan 8-11, Liberty 8-9, Miss Rolleston 8-8, Forfeit Lass 8-8, Bucko 8-7, Aleli 8-7, Necessity 8-7, Billy Bawn 8-6, Tagamor 8-5, Mazboot 8-5, Anthracite 8-4, Belle Syme 8-3, Mimi 8-3, Cyanite 8-1, Baby Blake 8-0, Murmansk 7-13, Mist 7-13, Viola 7-12, Johnnie H 7-10, Atrocity 7-9, Lady Cleopatra 7-7, Like Magic 7-6, Roi Grison 7-0.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Moldavia 9-10, Badra 9-3, Glass Rock 8-13, Genevieve 8-7, Maiden Palm 8-6, Mossley 8-6, Eager To 8-5, Pine Box 8-3, King's Head 8-2, Gold Reef 8-1, Royal Jewel 7-13, Japonette 7-12, Gaurelle 7-11, South Star 7-8, Limehouse Lights 7-6, Larry Quin 7-4, Tasty 7-2, Ragazza 7-2, Lomo 7-1, Smoke Wreath 7-1, Maravedi 6-13.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Belle Voyageuse 9-6, Renette 9-1, Quite Dark 8-12, Golden Stream 8-8, Mirabelle 8-6, Polycasta 8-5, Try All 8-5, St. Agnes Eve 8-4, Fine Trout 8-2, Treadella 8-0, Summer's Joy 7-13, Tourney 7-10, Mexican Eagle 7-8, Cork Glass 7-7, Serbia 7-6, Margaret Joyce 7-6, White Simon 7-4, Walkabye 7-4, Princess Ita 7-2, Look Ahead 7-0, Gabby 6-13.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Division III.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Sospello 9-3, Oregon Pine 9-1, Explosive 8-9, Buckbean 8-7, Discussion 8-6, Mallmount 8-5, Lucky Queen 8-4, Cerago 8-3, Isbury Rose 8-1, Nerissa 7-13, Miss Goodenough 7-12, Duet 7-12, Sandra 7-9, Aqua Marine 7-8, May Lass 7-7, Look Out 7-6, Forward Away 7-2, White Week 7-1, Quanta 7-0, Hoko 7-0.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Collingwood 10-5, Anaiza 8-13, Dartmoor 8-10, Cessation 8-10, Distaff 8-8, Kayid 8-8, Warminster 8-7, Durbar 8-3, Mandil 8-2, Union Jack 8-0, Ferry Boat 7-13, Karikata 7-12, Hakum 7-11, Dunbar 7-9, Tipperary 7-9, Winning Post 7-8, Mechanic 7-8, Rose Hill 7-7, Taj 7-5, Golshan 7-1, Paladin 7-0, Benares 7-0, Domineer 6-12.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maiden Palm 9-12, Discarded 9-3, Tipster 8-13, Sugar Cane 8-10, Black Stone 8-9, Victrix 8-8, Maple 8-5, Cuidon 8-3, Better Luck 8-2, Artist's Model 7-10, Mountain Apple 7-6, Kestrel II 7-3, Black Top 7-3, Black Pearl 7-2, Submarine II 7-2, Esme 7-1, Auriferous 7-0, Teddy 6-13.

THE BAYONET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Karikata 9-4, Zuheir 9-2, Nevermind 8-10, Silver Streak 8-10, Shahzada 8-8, Taj 8-7, Tiger 8-6, Paladin 8-5, Peacemaker 8-4, Dublin 8-4, Diamond King 8-2, Gelshan 8-2, Grey Renard 8-1, Black Ivory 8-0, Benares 8-0, Aladin & Batcleaxe 7-12, Investor 7-9, Anxious 7-8, Balloon 7-6, Excelsior 7-6, Bluey Lee 7-5, Domineer 7-2, Dandelion 7-1, Bayonet 7-0, Nassau 6-12.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 8 a.m. to-morrow, Friday 17th September, 1920.

DAVIS CUP.

PERSONNEL OF AMERICAN TEAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 16.

New York.—The following team has been chosen to meet Australasia in the Challenge Round of the Davis Cup:—

Tilden, Johnston, Garland, R. N. Williams and Samuel Hardy, captain.

The team sails from Vancouver early in November.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Sept. 17.

A match at the Oval between Middlesex and Rest of England was drawn. Rest scored 603 for five wickets declared, of which Hobbs made 215.

RACING IN KAMBE PARK STOPPED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

The local Government in a press communique announce that after this year, racing will not be allowed at Kambe park by the Kambe Race Club or any other proprietary club. A year ago the same action was contemplated, but the Kambe Race Club which was started in 1916 claimed to have some guarantee of tenure and was allowed twelve meetings this year as compensation.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT DISPUTE.

"CUP COMMITTEE'S DECISION FINAL"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

A novel case has just been disposed of by the District Judge of Chittagong. In competing for the P. K. Cup, one of the local football teams lost in the second round and lodged a protest on the ground that the game was played overtime and under two referees. The Cup Committee declined to interfere and losing the Cup, the team filed a suit before the local Munsiff for declaration that the finding of the Cup Committee was void. The Munsiff decreed the suit, but on appeal the District Judge dismissed the entire suit, holding that the decision of the Cup Committee was final.

ECONOMIC CRISIS IN ITALY.

SEIZURE OF FACTORIES ON VAST SCALE.

EXTENSION OF LAND FILCHING MOVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Sept. 17.

A telegram from Milan says that despite the last week's decision the economic crisis has taken a fresh grave turn. The seizure of factories on vast scale continues, including cotton mills employing six thousand workers and also Italy's principal woollen factories at Biella, while the land filching movement is extending among peasants in Sicily and Roman Compagna. Graver still to the decision of the Seamen's Federation to give metallurgical works all charges of raw material which "are not distinctly labelled with the name of real persons to whom they are consigned" while the railwaymen have decided henceforth to hand over all merchandise and raw material in transit to metal workers.

FRENCO-SIAMESE NEGOTIATIONS.

FOR ECONOMIC TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 16.

Paris.—Newspapers state that the Foreign Office is at present negotiating with the Siamese plenipotentiary with regard to a treaty of considerable economic importance, including the fixing of the frontiers of Siam and Laos, the conclusion of commercial agreements, and, finally, the determination of conditions for the construction of a railway linking up Saigon with Bangkok. A definite result is imminent from the pourparlers which have been in progress several months.

DELHI INDEMNITY TAX.

MR. ASAF ALI ON DIST. MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Sept. 9.

Mr. Asaf Ali, endorsing the receipt of the recent order against him by the District Magistrate of Delhi restraining him from posting placards in the city against the levy of the Indemnity Tax said that the notice was illegal, and ex parte, especially as the imposition of indemnity is *ultra-vires* and he should have been given a hearing and besides the Section 144 C. P. C. treated of the mode of dealing with property in the possession of a person in respect of whom an order under that section is made, and whereas no such property as is described in the section was in his possession, with which he can deal, in the manner desired, finally, he has declined to receive the notice as Hony. Secretary of the Khilafat Committee. The President and the majority of the Executive Committee are out of the town, and he has no power, constitutionally, to interfere with their decision.

Interviewed, he said that he regarded this thin end of the wedge as a novel and illicit use of Section 144 C. P. C., devised, in his opinion, to deal not with any local matter, but with larger issues. He takes a very serious view of it, and regards it an unwarranted curtailment of constitutional right under a mere semblance of law. He says he is ready to test the validity of this method of dealing with a legitimate public movement at any cost, for, if it goes uncontested there is in his opinion a grave danger of Section 144 C. P. C. becoming a substitute for Section 7 of the obsolescent in Defence of India Act.

A CASE OF RIOTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

The Presidency Magistrate is engaged in hearing a case in which the police charged four employees of the Burma Oil Company with rioting and preventing the police from execution of their duty and with stone-throwing at Tondiarpet on the 3rd instant. Among the witnesses examined for prosecution were Mr. Oakley, Manager, B. O. Co., Dewan Bahadurs Parankusam Pillai and Bhavanandam Pillai, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, respectively. It was stated that if the police had not arrived on the scene there, would have been serious loss of life and property.

DEATH OF HON. MR. F. A. A. COWLEY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The Hon. Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, Chief Engineer and Secretary, roads branch of the Public Works Department, Government of Bengal died yesterday morning at the Minto Nursing Home, Darjeeling of typhoid after a short illness. He came up to Darjeeling lately after a tour in the flooded area of Midnapore district and contracted the disease there. The Secretariat and all Government offices in Darjeeling were closed yesterday afternoon out of respect to his memory. The funeral takes place to-day.

Non-gazetted officers in the Madras presidency have submitted a memorial to the Governor for increase in their salaries and allowances since the recently sanctioned have been found to be quite inadequate

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Friday, September 17, 1920.

JUSTICE FOR THE PUNJAB!

The report which we publish elsewhere of the replies given, concerning the aftermath of the Punjab tragedy, during the closing session of the Imperial Council, will be read with consternation throughout the length and breadth of India. The other day Mr. Sastri wanted to recommend deterrent punishment for the guilty officials. Lord Chelmsford refused to allow him to discuss his recommendation on the fictitious plea of public interest. To-day Lord Chelmsford, having made a political blunder of the first magnitude, is found justifying his conduct. And this is what he says:

"Before I conclude, I wish to refer briefly to the fact that I have in this session found it necessary to disallow a resolution dealing with the question of the Punjab disturbances and I do so with a view to remove any apprehension that may exist as regards the motives which prompted me. The resolution itself was a legitimate one; and when I say that it was Mr. Sastri who wished to move it, you will understand that it was prompted by genuine feeling and sincerity of purpose. I felt however that if peace and goodwill are at any time to be restored to the Punjab these public discussions of the happenings of last year must so far as possible, be brought to an end. *We have been discussing these matters in the Press and on the platform, in this Council and in Parliament for nearly a year and a half. I feel as keenly as any in this Council the need for holding Indian life and honour sacred in times of crisis like that of the last year and my Government is providing means for ensuring that, if similar occasion should unfortunately recur, the errors and excesses pointed out by the Hunter Commission shall not take place. But we know from unhappy experience that with each fresh discussion of these topics the chances of reconciliation and good feeling between the communities become more remote. I felt therefore that it was contrary to the public interest that one should gratuitously prolong the unhappy dissensions of the past. We have had enough of hatred and passion and what we want is goodwill and peace.*" (Our italics.) This sounds very nice, pious, elegant, idealistic, high-planed and high-souled. But let us see what Lord Chelmsford's representatives have done during the same sitting for "reconciliation and good feeling between the communities." Questions were put by Messrs. Sinha and Sastri concerning the "punishment" meted out to the guilty officials and the reparation given to the sufferers. The replies given by the Government afford a fitting commentary to Lord Chelmsford's speech. Let us for a moment recall the atrocities committed by a few of the civilised savages who were let lose against the inhabitants of the Punjab.. There is Frank Johnson who was responsible for unheard-of brutalities against thousands of innocent students; who had some of them stripped and flogged on the merest pretext; who deliberately set out to harrass the innocent inhabitants of Lahore having brought from Africa his African savagery. There is Captain Doveton, "who compelled all people who were convicted by him of any offence to put their foreheads to the ground" and invented fancy punishments for his victims but who "did not want to go through the formalities of trial and sentence"! There is O'Brien who made wholesale arrests, although on his own showing there was not a tittle of evidence to justify them; who had respectable people handcuffed in pairs and made about 22 of them, chained together, walk a distance of two miles through the city; who in order to main tain the prestige and honour of the Government, ordered Indians of all degrees to salute Europeans in fanciful ways on pain of dire punishment; who wanted to confiscate property and raze houses to the ground at his own sweet will. There is Bosworth Smith who crowned the infamy of terrorism by insulting and outraging innocent women. There is Carbery who bombed villages which had not disturbed a single stone—and there are a host of others headed by Dyer and O'Dwyer—miscreants and bullies.

What are the "punishments" they receive for the foul and atrocious deeds which they have committed? A police inspector reverts to his substantive rank, another is reduced to the rank of a sub-inspector; a Deputy Commissioner is censured. O'Brien, Doveon, Marsden, Macrae, Campbell and Jacob have been informed "and in some cases it is proposed to inform them, of Government's strong disapproval of these officers' actions which were injudicious and unproper"! Another is deprived of his power to try Martial Law cases. Kitchin and Miles Irving evoke regrets from the Government for their failure. Bosworth Smith goes on leave preparatory to retirement "after a request to remain on active duty till spring of 1921, had been refused." No action is proposed against Frank Johnson! This sums up the terrible action taken by Government to bring about reconciliation and good feeling between the communities, to vindicate its honour; to do justice to the victims of cruel terrorism. But this is not all. Punishments apart, what of the reparation? The interesting statement is made that forty dependents of needy persons killed at Jallianwalla Bagh have received assistance from the Government. The average sum paid to these individuals is Rs. 346. On the other hand, the total amount paid as relief in cases of Europeans who lost their lives is nearly five lakhs, the average sum paid to an individual being Rs. 68,617. For relief to Europeans who were injured the average is over seven thousands rupees!

In speaking in the Council as he did, after the recital of the above facts by Mr. Muddiman, Lord Chelmsford must have spoken with his tongue in his cheek. We do not doubt that he means what he says but we are glad to know now that the value of an European life is worth nearly seventy thousand rupees and that of an Indian life less than three hundred and fifty. We should be thankful that Indian lives are worth anything at all. A strange lesson this in good feeling between the communities! The fact must be faced that Lord Chelmsford has been tried and found wanting, that the system which can play ducks and drakes with our lives, our finances, our honour has been tried and found wanting. The Congress has said: An end to this mockery which denies us our rights. We shall have nothing more to do with it until we can take our stand as the true representatives of our people owing responsibility to them and deriving our power from them. There is no doubt that these disclosures will strengthen the peoples' resolve to work for their salvation by adopting the policy of non-violent Non-Co-operation. At Calcutta, Mr. Gandhi set the ball of this policy rolling. At Simla Lord Chelmsford and the Indian Government have given it such a momentum that day by day its velocity will increase until the time arrives when such systems of barbaric bureaucracy as prevailed in the Punjab will be shattered to pieces giving way to a new order of peace and good-will.

Notes of the Day.

The Coal Crisis.

The Labour situation in England does not show any signs of improvement. Meanwhile the controversy between the miners and the Government continues unabated. It is probably true that no science is open to such manipulation as the science of statistics. The British Cabinet issued a memorandum the other day proving, with the assurance of absolute certainty, that the miners' claims were ridiculously fantastic in so far as the total profits to be expected from the industry would reach, not the handsome figure of 66 millions sterling estimated by Mr. Robert Smillie, but a paltry three or four millions. The Miners' Federation has now challenged this statement and incidentally knocked the bottom out of it. Various specious pleas were advanced by the Government concerning the reduction in out-put, the reduction in exports, abnormal expenditure on development and so forth in order to build up a case against the miners. Taking the last item alone the miners assert that "this expenditure will continue high as long as the owners believe that decontrol is approaching because their profits are guaranteed regardless of the preparatory capital expenditure which always counted as an item of legitimate cost under the Coal Miners Act." In other words the position is this. The Government have guaranteed a profit of 26 millions sterling to the mine owners and the royalty-kings. This sum is twice the amount of profit made by these capitalists before the war from their undertakings. But before the war they were responsible for improvements whose cost had to come out of their profits. Now that their profits are guaranteed they know that they can spend as much as they like on improvements. Money for this purpose will have to come not out of the margin of their profits but out of the sum which should ordinarily go to the workers as increased wages or else to the Exchequer as increased revenue. And in the end when the mines are handed back to the mine owners they will get them, with all the millions spent on them for improvements, as a handsome, free gift!

Coal, the Burning Question.

But, it must be remembered that Mr. Lloyd George is not putting his whole faith on building up a mere lawyer's case in order to convince the miners. Mr. Frank Hodges, one of the most capable among the younger leaders of Labour in England, is a difficult man to beat down with cooked statistics. Knowing the inevitableness of a general strike unless a compromise is arrived at in time, Mr. Lloyd George is already beginning to fly the kite of a class usurping the functions "committed to Government"—as an election cry. His statement is on a par for its logical integrity with the reasons advanced by Lord Chelmsford disallowing the Punjab resolution. The miners, Mr. Lloyd George admits, have every right to speak through their federation on matters affecting their wages or conditions of labour. He, in the fact of appointing the Sankey Committee, has already expressed the opinion that the question of the control of the industry necessarily comes within the purview of the Federation. He must now admit that the miners are demanding nothing more than that all these questions should be settled. No doubt the miners are out for nationalisation but that is not the direct issue now—it being their express purpose to increase their wages by 2s. a shift for adults and lower the price of household coal by 14s. 2d. a ton. If a general election comes it goes without saying that Mr. Lloyd George will stick to Bolshevism as his battle-cry. But he will hardly be able to convince the electorate that in resisting the miners' demands he is fired with the zeal (as he now states) of offering the coal required for domestic and industrial consumption "at a reasonable price." In making a drastic reduction in the price of coal as one of their planks the miners have done a clever thing. They will beat Mr. Lloyd George if he goes to the poll only on this issue. The vast numbers of women voters will not care two pins for false cries of Bolshevism as compared with the true facts about coal which to them is indeed a burning question! Will deliverance come soon to the people of Great Britain from the Imperially-thinking reactionaries?

Italian News.

Not many days ago the Italian Consul at Calcutta issued a statement to the effect that all news coming through from Italy about the serious conditions prevailing in that country was not to be trusted. All was quiet in Italy. Hardly had this remarkable information been given to the press than reports were received of wholesale revolutionary activity on the part of the workers in North Italy who had seized metal factories in Turin, Milan, etc., and were running them as syndicalist concerns! Perhaps the Italian Consul was ill-informed and it was necessary to put some confidence into the wavering and doubtful spirit of the traders and commercial magnates. But the revolution is there all the same and Italy far from quiet. The causes of this ferment which has been boiling up for the last two years, are neither military nor political, but essentially economic. The world war has brought in its wake the world revolution. The weakest nations have been the first to go under—being those which, from the industrial point of view, were comparatively less developed than countries like England and America.

And the Revolution.

Italy to-day is practically on the verge of bankruptcy with a currency very much depreciated, the exchange dead against her and her industries mostly at a standstill for want of coal and raw materials. The food crisis has followed in the trail of economic disorganisation and bread has become the ruling factor in Italian politics. The workers, strongly fortified by the knowledge of a strong socialist phalanx in the Chamber of Deputies and a powerful federation of Trades Unionism in the country, have taken the first step towards the Revolution in seizing the factories. While Signor Giolitti is away at Aix carrying on the old game of diplomacy now with Mr. Lloyd George as his consoler, now with M. Millerand as his adviser, his Government is tering to a crisis. It is not his fault. He has acted wisely in his time by making some sort of peace with Russia, by launching a programme of advanced agrarian and economic reforms, by attempting to wind up the military affairs and squabbles of the Empire. But unfortunately Signor Giolitti is too late. The only question now before Europe is not how much the Allies can squeeze out of Germany or get out of Turkey, but how best they can save off the evil day which is approaching them all with the precipitate progress of an avalanche.

Trouble in Palestne.

Little has been heard of late regarding the condition of affairs in Palestine under the new regime of Sir Herbert Samuel and the apparent lull is likely to give the unreal impression that things are settling down peacefully and that the Arabs and other races in the Holy Land are getting reconciled to their lot without any further ado. But, beneath the superficial calm, things are reported to be happening, which cannot be viewed with complacency. If all that a correspondent in the "Morning Post" states is true, the outlook before Sir Herbert Samuel cannot be all too rosy as has been made out from time to time by interested parties. According to the correspondent, public security in many of the Razas leaves much to be desired and, affrays, sometimes developing into small battles, are frequent. Thus, says the correspondent, recently there was a serious encounter between British troops and Arabs at Engeddi, in the Hebron district. Local reports assert that 25 British and Indian soldiers were killed and 80 wounded. Amongst the dead was an English captain. Another engagement, which also took place at the end of July in the same district, resulted in the beating off of the insurgents with the loss of one officer and nine men killed and a considerable number of wounded. A still more serious affray is reported to have occurred in the Jordan valley. "Tribesmen from the Beni Atia, Beni Bela, Shammar, and Bashar tribes raided Jericho and forced the local Government to retire to Jerusalem. The tribesmen, after the disappearance of the British authorities, collected the cattle of the inhabitants, who had remained loyal to the Jerusalem Government, and then retired across the Jordan." The anti-Zionist movement is also stated to be on the increase since the arrival of Sir H. Samuel and protests by the National Associations of Jaffa, Hebron and Gaza have been addressed to the High Commissioner, in which it is stated:

With all due respect to his Britannic Majesty and to your person (Sir Herbert Samuel), we beg to protest against the decision taken at San Remo (i.e. the granting of the mandate to Great Britain) and against your appointment.

The Jaffa notables, on returning from Jerusalem after having heard the King's message and Sir Herbert's speech, are reported to have exclaimed: "We are returning from the burial of the Holy Land." Evidently, Britain's mandate for Palestine does no promise to prove less costly and troublesome to her than the mandate for Syria is going to prove to France.

A Word to the Moderates.

The non-official Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council have not taken lying down the studied insult offered by Lord Chelmsford to Mr. Sastri and through him to the whole nation. Not to mention Mr. Sastri, Messrs. Sachidananda Sinha, K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Chanda and Khaparde withdrew their resolutions as a protest against the disallowance of the Punjab resolution. Our morning contemporary says that there was amusement in some circles as a result of the manly protest of the Indian members. We hope it brought home to the Indian members their utter helplessness and the stern necessity of adopting the weapon of non-cooperation. To a certain extent, the members have already initiated it. Mr. Sastri may be reminded also of his remarks in Madras that the Moderate party had not bound itself to cooperate under all circumstances. What else and what more is he waiting for? Will he make clear what is the minimum he requires for the adoption of non-cooperation by the Moderates? Lord Chelmsford, our great ally in non-cooperation, will immediately supply the stimulus. Cannot the Moderates see through the game of the bureaucracy? A policy of deliberate provocation has been adopted by Government and when a man like Mr. Sastri, the sworn supporter of the Montagu Scheme, adopts non-cooperation, be it temporarily, it may be safely said that the limit has been reached. The Moderates deliberately sacrificed their political position and standing in the country in order to uphold the Reforms. And how has the bureaucracy elected to treat them? Let the Moderates understand clearly that the bureaucracy will allow them to proceed only upto a certain limit. When that limit is reached, the Moderate is as ruthlessly dealt with as the Nationalist, probably with less ceremony, because of the soft material of which he is made. It is the duty of the Moderates to teach the bureaucracy that they will not tolerate such treatment any more than the Nationalists. What do they propose doing? Do they desire to confine their agitation to mere paper protests? If the they seriously consider the situation they will find that their place is not with the bureaucracy but with the nation. They have so long supported the bureaucracy which has used them as tools and which has now clearly shown to them that it does not hesitate to discard them, the moment they are inconvenient. Better fight the battles of the country under the National flag!

Aided Primary Schools

The recommendations which the Schools Committee has submitted for the approval of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the question of the revision of the system of grant-in-aid to private primary schools in Bombay are calculated to retard rather than promote the spread of education in the city. No arguments are needed to convince the members of the Schools Committee, for it is a matter of pure experience, that a considerable number of these primary aided schools have been established by persons who were actuated by a desire to spread the blessings of education among the people and were never intended to be and have never been a source of profit, as the members of the Schools Committee ungraciously and even ungratefully seem to think. Turning to the proposals of the Committee, one is constrained to observe that they are short-sighted, impolitic and reactionary. The grant is to be payable in three portions under three corresponding heads: (a) of the excess of the total annual expenditure over the total annual income, 30 per cent. is to be paid to schools having one or more individuals as sole proprietors and 40 per cent. to those managed by well constituted associations; (b) the grant under (a) is to be supplemented by the "results grant" to be assessed according to the number of passes at the annual examinations, a special agency being created for holding regular examinations; (c) special grants to be made towards such things as the purchase of school furniture and the maintenance of a Provident Fund for teachers. For the purposes of applying these proposals let us take a fairly good school of 100 pupils, of which the total income may be taken to stand at Rs. 1,000 and the annual expenditure at Rs. 1,500. Under the existing rules of the Grant-in-aid Code, the deficit experienced by the school will be made up by the Grant of 1/3 of Rs. 1,500 i.e. Rs. 500. But, according to the new proposals, the school in question will receive 30 per cent. of Rs. 1,500—1,000, which would amount to Rs. 150, while the "results grant" is expected to come, according to the Schools Committee itself, to Rs. 200 per annum. The total grant in this case will be Rs. 350 and the school will experience a deficit of Rs. 150 every year. Such deficits occuring every year will decidedly cripple the life of the school and may, before long, lead to its complete extinction.

"Result System."

Apart from financial considerations, it is strange that the Result System so strongly condemned by the Government of India in their resolution of 1904 should be proposed by the Schools Committee for adoption. Government have noticed in their resolution that the "demoralising tendencies have been encouraged by the practice of assessing grants to aided schools upon the results shown by examination." This system, they further observe, to whatever grade of schools it is applied, is disastrous in its influence on education and uncertain in its financial effects. Moreover, the new examining agency to be established for assessing grants according to the discredited Result System, and at a cost of Rs. 12,000 is both wasteful and prejudicial to the aided institutions. The existing system of entrusting the work to Government Inspectors has been found quite satisfactory. It will be extravagant on the part of the Corporation to establish an agency costing Rs. 12,000 annually for "rightly and accurately assessing" grants, which amount to Rs. 85,000 only. The Schools Committee by recommending a mechanical and soulless machinery to make workable the antiquated doctrine of "Results Grant" has made it quite clear that its members are still living in the traditions of the discredited past and have paid no heed to the modern methods which prevail in all progressive countries.

The Veterinary Students.

We sincerely hope the attention of the authorities of the Bombay Veterinary College as well as of the Government of Bombay will be drawn to the letter we publish to-day in another column from a student of the College. While it would be impossible for us to determine how far the state of things described in the communication corresponds with reality, it must be obvious to everyone who reads the letter impartially that from the students' own point of view at least, things are not wholly satisfactory at the College. The correspondent complains against the methods of a teaching obtaining at the institution as well as the treatment meted out to the students. The new angle of vision, which is said to be dawning on the field of education no less than on the political field, requires to make itself felt in the Bombay Veterinary College as much as in any arts college. A visit to the College from the member in charge of the Education portfolio will, we are sure, go some way to let in fresh air and lights within that hide-bound institution.

JUSTICE TO PUNJAB!

VICEROY EXPLAINS.

IN INTEREST OF PEACE AND GOODWILL!

PUNJAB RESOLUTION DISALLOWED.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCES BILL PASSED.

Indian troops abroad: 17 Regiments of Cavalry; 89 1/2 Battalions of Infantry & 8 of Pioneers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The last meeting of the last session of the Imperial Legislative Council, established under the Morley-Minto constitution, was held today at the Viceregal Lodge, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding. The visitors' gallery was overcrowded. The Hon Raja of Kanika was also present in the Council. The Hon. Mr. Chanda was not present, as he had left for Assam yesterday. There were nine questions standing in the name of Pandit Malaviya, but he was not present as on the previous meetings.

Nearly one hour was taken up in answering an unusually large number of questions which numbered almost 75 out of which 14 were to the credit of Mr. Sinha. Some of them elicited vtry important informations of general political interest.

LIGHT ON PUNJAB DISTURBANCES.

The Home Member, in reply to a question by Mr. Sinha, laid a statement showing punishments meted out to officers condemned for the mishandling of the Punjab disturbances, while Mr. Jaffer got a reply showing the number of titles, honours, etc., renounced throughout India as a protest against the Government policy regarding the Punjab and the Khilafat.

Mr. Sinha asked Government to lay on the table a statement showing the names of officers and the action taken against them to mark the disapproval of their action by Government in handling the Punjab disturbances.

The Home Member said. Before passing the orders, Government considered it desirable to await the discussion of the report in the House of Commons. They had, meanwhile, communicated with local Governments, who were asked to submit their proposals with regard to the officers who were commended on or blamed in the report and the despatches. The consideration of their replies, which in some cases included representations from the officers concerned, was not completed till a few days ago. Government had not replied before, because they desired to make the statement as complete as possible before laying it on the table.

THE STATEMENT.

The Home Member then laid a statement on the table which showed that action in 120 cases had been taken. The following are the details:

Khan Sahib Ahmed Jan (Amritsar) been reverted to his substantive rank of Police Inspector.

The third grade Police Inspector, Ashraf Khan (Amritsar) has been reduced from second grade Police Inspector to the rank of Sub-Inspector.

No action was taken against Sub-Inspector of railway police at Kasur.

No action was taken against 20 police constables of Patti as no censure was suggested by the Hunter Committee.

Khan Bahadur Muhamad Sultan Ahmed, acting Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwalla, had since retired after a long and distinguished service, but Government censure has been communicated to him.

"STRONG DISAPPROVAL" AND "REGRET."

Lt.-Col. O'Brien, Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwalla, Mr. Marsden, Sub-Divisional Officer, Kasur, Mr. S. M. Jacob, Director of Agriculture, Punjab, Brigadier General Campbell, Commanding Sialkot Brigade, Captain Doveton and Col. Macrae, all these officers have been informed and in some cases it was proposed to inform them of the Government's strong disapproval of these officers' actions, which were injudicious and improper.

Mr. Penhearnow (sic) Extra Assistant Commissioner was at once deprived of his power to try cases under Martial Law. Local Government had communicated to him their strong disapproval of his action and the Government of India had asked the local Governmen to consider what further disciplinary action could be taken against this officer.

Messrs. Kitchin and Miles Irving of Amritsar had been informed that Government considered it was regrettable that these officers failed to retain control over the military Comander and failed to remain in close touch with the military people throughout the events.

Mr. Bosworth Smith proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement after a request to remain on active duty till the spring of 1921 had been refused. The Government of India had asked the local Government to communicate to this officer their strong disapproval of his injudicious and improper action.

General Dyer's case had already been dealt. General Beynon's action was criticised regarding the issue of defective instructions to the Royal Air Force Officers sent to Gujranwala. In this officer's case, the military authorities considered that no more precise instructions could be issued. Action was being taken to prescribe the rules for future guidance.

Conducts of Lt. Dodkin and Major Carbery were not blameworthy by the military authorities in view of the extreme difficulty of their position for using bombs from aeroplanes.

Colonel Frank Johnson held commission in the Territorial Force and had since been demobilised. No action was therefore proposed.

Mr. Sinha asked a supplementary question:—Am I to understand that in spite of the distinct orders contained in the Secretary of State's despach, these officers, whose actions were condemned, were again given an opportunity to make further representations to the local Government before they were punished?

The Home Member said:—Some of the officers concerned had made representations to the local Government before the final action was taken.

Mr. Sinha further asked for reasons for the promulgation of the Sections Meetings Act in Hazara District, N.W.F. Provinces.

Mr. Muddiman, replying, said:—Extremely violent speeches were made at certain meetings attended by men in certain cases armed with swords, spears, etc., and in the interest of preventing an open disorder Government had to apply the said Act.

ABDICATION OF CIVIL AUTHORITY.

Replying to a further question by Mr. Sinha the Home Member said the Government enquiry resulted in confirming that Messrs. Kitchin and Miles Irving were responsible for the abdicating of civil authority during the disturbances. The Officers concerned had been informed of the Government's strong disapproval of their action, but it was more important to prevent he recurrence of mistakes made than the censure of the officers concerned.

In reply to another question by Mr. Sinha Government said that arrests and detentions of Dr. Kidar Nath and Messrs. Gurdyal Singh and Manohar Lal were unfortunate and regretable but no further action was contemplated.

Replying to Mr. Sinha, Mr. Shafi said it was a fact that no Municipal Board or Committee in the N.W.F. Province enjoyed even a partial right of election. The matter was considered before, and it was not found possible to change the system. The Chief Commissioner would be asked to reconsider the question.

PROVISION FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Replying to a question by Mr. Khaparde, regarding the provision for widows and orphans of those killed and wounded at Jallianwalla Bagh, the Home Member said:—The case of inhabitants of Amritsar was adequately met by private generosity, that of persons resident outside the city have been dealt by the local Government, by distributing £1,200 placed at is disposal by the Viceroy.

Replying to Mr. Khaparde, the Commander-in-Chief said the Esher Committee report would be published in extenso in due course. The financial effects of the Committee's recommendations had not been yet worked out.

Mr. Sarma replying to the Maharaja of Cassimbazar, informed that the draft of the Profiteering Bill introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council, was submitted to the Government of India, who concurred in the views expressed by the local Government.

Replying to Dr. Sarbadhikari, regarding the amendment of the Press Act. Sir William Vincent said that local Governmen's and administration were addressed on the subject in July last, and the question was under consideration. Government did not propose to lay the correspondence on the table at present.

Sir George Barnes informed Dr. Sarbadhikari that Government could not lay on the table a copy of correspondence with the India Office regarding the High Commissioner for India, but hoped shortly to publish a communique on the subject. The question whether a Committee be formed to advise the High Commissioner in respect of certain branches of work, as advocated by the Moderate deputation, was under consideration.

The Reforms Commissioner informed Dr Sarbadhikari that the Government of India was not specially consulted with regard to the appointment of an Indian to the Secretariat establishment at the India Office as recommended by the Crewe Committee.

INDIAN TROOPS ABROAD.

In reply to Dr. Sarbadhikari's question, the Commander-in-Chief placed a statement showing the list of Indian regimen's and battalions serving beyond the Indian Territorial borders on the 13th September. From the statement it appears 17 regimen's of Cavalry, 89 and a half battalions of Infantry, and 8 battalions of Pioneers are serving beyond the Indian borders.

HOUSING OF WORKING CLASSES.

Replying to Mr. Bannerjea's question, regarding the policy of the Government on the problem of the housing of working classes Mr. Shafi said the subject under the new regime would be transferred, but all the same, the Government of India had recently made suggestions regarding the subject. The Government of India were, however, financing the Bombay Government Scheme by forwarding Rs. 50 lakhs this year, as proposed, to advance another fifty lakhs next year.

Mr Hailey, replying to Mr. Bannerjea's question, regarding war stocks said:—Stores were purchased during the war, on behalf of His Majesty's Government but the Government of India got equivalent recoveries from the Home Government on that account. Recoveries made on account of the surplus stores would, therefore, form credit to His Majesty's Government.

HELP TO DEPENDANTS OF INDIANS AND EUROPEANS.

The Home Member, replying to Mr. Sastri, said Rs. 50,000 were awarded as compensation to Miss Sherwood who received a sum of Rs. 1,500 only, representing the value of the property lost. The statement laid shows that the number of cases in which assistance has so far been given by Government to the dependants of ready persons killed at Jallianwala Bagh is forty. The greatest amount paid to an individual is Rs. 500, the least amount paid to an individual is Rs. 200, while the average is Rs. 346. The total amount paid as relief in the case of Europeans who were injured is Rs. 43,250, the greatest amount paid being Rs. 20,000, while the least being Rs. 750, and the average being Rs. 7,208. The total amount paid as relief in the cases of the Europeans who lost their lives is Rs. 480,321, the greatest amount paid being Rs. 200,000, the least amount being Rs. 321 lakhs, while the average being Rs. 68,617. Government had no information as to extent of the assistance afforded by local charity.

TITLES RENOUNCED.

Replying to a question by Mr. Haroon Jaffer regarding the return of titles honours, medals etc., as a mark of dissatisfaction at Government's policy, the Home Member laid a statement on the table showing that all over India ten titles were renounced, six honours four medals, 32 honorary posts, and 248 stipendary posts given up.

The Reforms Commissioner, replying to another question regarding the cost of elections to the Reformed Councils, said the cost of all was debited at present to provincial revenues, and as elections for the Indian and Provincial Legislatives would be a Provincial subject, it would continue to be so debited under the Reformed scheme.

Replying to Mr. Tata, Mr. Hailey, said the total amount of Reverse Bills sold from the 1st February , till the end of August 1920 was £45 million of which £40½ million was found by the sale of British Theasury Bills, held in paper currency reserve and the balance from Secretary of State's treasury blances. The book value on the 1st January 1920 of the British Treasury Bills in paper currency reserve, so sold converted at Rs. 15 to £ was Rs. 6 3/4 crores. The proceeds realised in India in respect of the Reverse Bills amounted to Rs. 37½ crores. The difference between book value and the last named sum was Rs. 23½ crores. The total amount of money orders issued from the 1st February to the end of June was £3 million. The payment on his account in England was made from the Secretary of State's Treasury balances for which there was no book-value. But for the purpose of conversion in Government accounts from sterling into rupees the rate adopted in the budget was Rs. 15 to £. He could no give information regarding rupee proceeds of these money orders. The rate at which Government were selling the Reverse Bills was 1 shilling 11 19/32d. for immediates and 1 shilling 11 11/16d. for deferred. The market rate which has been fluctuating round is 10d. Government could not make at the present moment announcement as to the continuance of such sales.

Replying to Dr. Sarbadhikari, Mr. Muddiman stated the functions of the special bureau of information were to collect and collate information regarding Bolshevik activities both from the sources outside as well as in India itself, to counteract the spread of Bolshevism in India, and to combat the activities of Bolshevik agents directed against India. The annual cost of the Bureau was Rs. 91,710.

BILLS.

Interpellations over, the Council proceeded with the consideration of eight bills including the Territorial Force and the Auxiliary Force Bills in regard to both of which there were amendments by Mr. Sastri.

The first Bill to be passed into law was moved by Sir George Barnes relating to the provision for the installion of wireless telegraphy on ships registered in British India. He said that as three months would be a short time for the installation of wireless on foreign ships reasonable time would surely be given for the purpose. The act would not come into force the moment it was passed, but from such date as the Governor-General might direct by notification in the Gazette.

Mr. Froom said the introduction of the Bill had raised in certain quarters grave apprehensions, but after hearing the Commerce Member he was satisfied as to the motives of the Government but wished that at least 6 months be allowed before the Bill was brought into force. The Bill was then passed.

On the motion of Sir George Barnes, the Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act 1913 was passed.

Mr. Hailey moved that the Bill further to amend the Presidency Bank Act 1876 be taken into consideration and passed. The mover said no suggestions or criticism had been received since the Bill was introduced. The Bill was then placed on the Statute book.

INCOME TAX BILL.

Mr. Hailey then moved for permission to withdraw the Bill to terminate certain doubts which had arisen in connection with the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, which was introduced on 2nd September last and move in its place for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918. Mr. Hailey explained the necessity for these two motions by stating that the second Bill was intended to give effect to the same purpose as the first, but in a slightly different way. He reiterated the reasons urged by him on 2nd September last, consequent on the decision of the Allahabad High Court and said if any deduction was made under section 9 there ought to be no deduction under some other section of the Act in respect of same property. It was more in accordance with the practice of assessees in a great part of India. If the Government simply recognised the fact that usually assessees did not apply for any deduction under section 9 because they would have to face a tax elsewhere under the Bill, if the Government maintained the Bill in its original form and if owing to the Allahabad judgment there were any claims made for deduction under section 9 the assesses would be put to trouble of subsequently having to contest against assessment made by the Assessing Officer under some other section that was not a desirable position. The Government did not want to impose any fresh taxation but only wanted to avoid complications like those that presented themselves before the Allahabad High Court. The Chambers of Commerce of Madras, Bombay and and Calcutta had preferred the second alternative, namely the alternative suggested by Mr. Murray.

The Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau had also telegraphed stating they had no objection to Principle of the Bill. The motion for withdrawal of the first Bill was carried and the Bill to amend the Income-tax Act 1918 was substituted.

The Hon. the Finance Member then requested the President to suspend the rules of business to admit of this latter bill being taken into consideration.

The Viceroy having suspended the rules, Mr. Hailey moved for consideration of the Bill which was then passed. Mr. Murray thanking the Government for having met the wishes of the commercial community in the matter and Mr. Hailey remarking that he had never known a keener critic of income-tax reform whom they had been able to satisfy than Mr. Murray. (Laughter).

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCES BILL

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief moved that Select Committee's report on the Indian Territorial Forces Bill be taken into consideration. He said the Bill as it had emerged out of the committee stage had undergone some important changes. In considering the Bill it was decided to assimilate its provision to those of the Auxiliary Force Bill in so far as possible, in view of the essential differences which, it was recognised, must be maintained in two sister services. It was now provided that in case of members of the Territorial Force the application of Indian Army Act, 1911, would be subject to the modification to be specified in the rules.

In the case of the University Corps, it was allowed that the framing of rules for the enforcement of discipline should be solely left to University authorities. Further it was provided that in each province which contained a unit of force a provincial Advisory Committee on similar lines as that provided in the Auxiliary Force Bill would be set up consisting of a military officer and two non-official Indian Members. Rules for powers, procedures and duties of each Committee would be framed hereafter.

Continuing the Commander-in-Chief said it would be seen that the above amendments effected radical changes and the Government had tried to meet on a generous scale all suggestions put forward by non-official members on the Select Committee as far as circumstances permitted. The Bill as it now stood should open the eyes of critics as to

(Continued on page 8.)

NON-COOPERATION IN PRACTICE.

Messrs. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and Majli of Belgaum have suspended their practice.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi, Mr. Ganjasnahum Pachasaheb, Muslim candidate (Belgaum), Mr. Waman Sitaram Mukadum (Panchmahals) and Mr. Gharpuray, Bar-at-Law, (C. P.) have withdrawn their candidture for provincial councils.

Mr. R. S. Panna Lall, Reis, Ambala has withdrawn his candidature for the Punjab Legislative Council from the Non-Mahomedan Urban Constituency of Ambala and other districts.

Mr. S. Subrahmanya Iyer, pleader, Sattur and Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar, Bar-at-Law, Salem, have withdrawn their candidature for the Madras Legislative Council.

CONGRESS DECISION.

"NO FEAR OF UNIVERSAL BOYCOTT OF REFORM ACT."

"TIMES" ON RISK OF SETBACK TO INDIA'S PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The "Times" is of opinion that there is no reason to fear universal boycott of the Reform Act in spite of the resolution of the National Congress in favour of Non-Cooperation. It points out that if extremist counsels succeed in preventing the proof of India's capacity for self-government the result might be that those who have shown faith in the future of India must admit that time has not yet come for even the beginnings of self-government. The extremists appear to believe that the boycott weapen in Egypt wrested from Britain the proposals for a measure of independence and to hope that a similar boycott in India would force larger grants of self-governing power for India. In this connection the "Times" emphasises that it was only when the boycott in Egypt was tacitly given up that Lord Milner's proposals could be submitted.

The "Times" concludes that the boycott would cause the risk of a formidable setback to the progress of India for which Mr. Gandhi and his disciples would be responsible.

C. P. NATIONALISTS.

TO SUPPORT CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 16.

Doctors Moonje and Cholkar and Messrs. Narayan Ranganath Alekar and Bhawani Shankar Nyogi and several other local Nationalist leaders have issued the following manifesto:

The Special Congress has passed Mahathma Gandhi's resolution on Non-Cooperation with an overwhelming majority. Though most of us were opposed to the programme and still maintain the opposition, we hope the Congressmen of our province will combine to bring about the withdrawal of candidature of all Congressmen who are standing for Council elections and to educate voters not to participate in those elections.

NON-COOPERATION IN PRACTICE.

MR. GHARPURAY WITHDRAWS FROM ELECTION.

WARDHA, Sept. 14.

Mr. Gharpuray, Bar.-at-Law, writes as follows:—

"I had offered myself as a candidate fer the C. P. Legislative Council, on behalf of the Congress Democratic party. But I feel it my duty as a Congressman to abide by its decision and accordingly I withdraw my candidature.

"I thank most heartily one and all of my friends, sympathisers and workers who worked for me and also the electors who had promised me their votes."

MESSRS. DESHPANDE AND MAJLI SUSPEND PRACTICE.

HON. MR. BELVI WITHDRAWS CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Soman wires from Belgaum:—Huge mass meetings were addressed by Messrs. Gangadhirrao Deshpande and Magli, Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Congress Committee on the Congress resolution on Non-Cooperation. Both being pleaders have withdrawn from practice, though both voted against Mahatma's resolution at Calcutta, thus obeying the nation's call. Both proceed to Dharwar and Hubli for vigorous propaganda work in the Karnatak.

Some more pleaders intend withdrawing from practice. Some have decided to contribute substantially for propaganda work as a fine for disobeying the Congress mandate.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi and Ganga Nahmi Pachasaheb, Moslem candidates withdraw from Council candidature.

The audience was fully sympathetic.

The Director of Public Instruction fines high school students for not attending school on the Tilak mourning day, one rupee each. Mr. Emmanuel again!

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 16.

Mr. Iswar Saran has resigned the presidentship of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee and in doing so writes that he is no longer able to hold the office as he totally disagrees with the resolution on Non-Cooperation carried at the Special Congress.

NON-CO-OPERATION DECISION

SOLIDARITY OF NATIONALISTS.

DELHI, Sept. 16.

Dr. Ansari wires from Delhi:—

The report of the proceedings of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held at Calcutta on Thursday last after the close of the Special Sessions of the Congress is sure to produce a wholesome effect all over India. To those who had taken part in the prolonged discussions at the several sittings of the Subject Committee as well as in the debate at the Special Session of the Congress the decision of the leaders to abide by the verdict given by the Congress has given full assurance of the complete solidarity of the nationalist party.

By the withdrawal of his candidature of the Legislative Council Mr. Vijayarayavy Chhaya has proved that though a keen fighter, he is ever ready to sink differences when the good of the country demands it. Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Pal, Sir A. Chaudhri and others who were present at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee have shown great sincerity, and broad minded patriotism by their readiness to follow the lead given by the Congress. The appointment of a committee consisting of Mr. V. J. Patel, Pandit Motilal Nehru, and Mahatma Gandhi, to frame rules for the conduct of the campaign of Non-Cooperation, is a very sound step. The Anglo-Indian world feel utterly at a loss to find that their jubilant anticipations of a split in the nationalist camp have come to naught, but the rest of India would rejoice to find that their leaders have at last girded up their loins for the great fight for liberty of conscience, liberty of the person and complete Swaraj.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

TWO MORE MADRAS LAWYERS WITHDRAW CANDIDATURES.

Mr. S. Subrahmanya Nayanar, Pleader, Sattur, writes to the "Hindu,"

I fully agree with the views of Mr. Lala Lajpat Rai in preserving the national character of the National Congress and with that of Mahatma Gandhi in the resolution on Non-Co-operation and withdraw my candidature to the Madras Legislative Assembly as the first step in that direction.

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar, Bar-at-Law, Salem, writes to the "Hindu,"

I regret I have not been able to communicate my decision to the numerous friends who have been extending their generous support in my candidature for the local Legislative Council. Although I formed my determination to withdraw from the contest on listening to Mr. Gandhi's speech at Madras, at the earnest request of my friends I did not then communicate my decision to the electorate. But now that the national assembly has decided against entering the councils I definitely withdraw my candidature and while thanking my supporters for their proffered help, I would humbly request them (and other voters in my district) not to go the polls at all.

KEMENEFF'S ASSERTIONS CONTRADICTED.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Sept. 17.

A statement has been issued from the Downing Street to-night, which gives a lie direct to several of the assertions made in a letter which Kameneff sent to certain members of the House of Commons before he left England.

LORD BIRKENHEAD.

NOT TO BE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Sept. 17.

The "Daily Mail" states that Lord Birkenhead will not be the new Viceroy of India. It is understood that he prefers to remain the Lord Chancellor.

JUSTICE TO PUNJAB.

(Continued from page 7.)

how much of successful business could be achieved by cooperation with Government., A suggestion was put forward by the Indian members of the Committee with a united and a strong voice that it was most important that as far as possible everything in the nature of exclusion as against Indians should be removed. There was much of genuine aspiration in the demand, but the Government had to take into account the circumstances with which they were faced. To begin with he must say the infantry was the basic and important portion of the Army. The doors of infantry were left open to the force and if sufficient numbers were coming and if the experiment turned out successful other branches would be made open at later stages. The Government could not reasonably bind itself to a policy of incurring vast liabilities without being sure that their expectations would be met. Moreover non-official members could not realise how much it cost the Government to maintain technical and auxiliary services.

Leave was then given that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration

MR. SASTRI'S AMENDMENT

Mr. Sastri moved an amendment that to clause 3 a proviso be added authorising the Governor-General in Council to establish all or any branches of force as circumstances might permit from time to time. Mr. Sastri made a strong appeal which seemed to have created good effect on the House. The mover said the amendment had for its object a very important change from the Indian point of view. The Commander-in-Chief had assured the Council that developments in the Territorial force would be gradual and would mostly depend on the success of the present experiment. This invitation should be accepted by all members and certainly they must as well accede that the measure of advance should be left to the judgment of military authorities. But something more was required. Experiences of the past must save them from repeating grievous mistakes. The Council would remember that Lord Ripon in the early eighties got through the Legislative Council a Bill on Local Self-Government. It was a sad irony of fate that the Bill contained no provision of a mandatory character for developing local self-government from time to time. Unfortunately Lord Ripon at that time was content to leave the accomplishment of his wishes to his successors. Every Indian remembered Lord Ripon's resolution by heart but the local Government were not altogether solely enthusiastic as Indians could have wished. Time after time they made demands to stimulate zeal of local government. In this direction their efforts were however successful very partially. Even the Government of India in its despatch on Reforms had the painful duty to recognise that by reason of slow progress in carrying out the provisions of the local self-government Bill they were confronted with enormous difficulties in inaugurating some generous piece of political and constitutional reforms. If in the local self Government Act a proviso had been inserted which might have been used by progressive politicians of the country as a means to put constitutional pressure on government from time to time, then the question whether circumstances were ripe for a further step of progress could have been discussed in the Legislative Council. Interested members might have come with a statement calculated to prove that time had come for another step in advance and the Government, if they were unwilling to change their stationary policy, would have had some difficulty in clearing their position. Experiences of the past should be a guide to the future.

The object of this particular amendment therefore, continued speaker, was to enact in the Bill a provision which might be used in future by non-official members of the Council for the purpose of always trying to prove that circumstances permitted an advance. Military policy changed very slow in military matters. It was necessary to be slow and cautious. Nothing changed with respect to the military except its expenditure. (Laughter).

Concluding Mr. Sastri said it is, My Lord, in order that we may be able to come forward with proposals for appointing a new branch from time to time, it is in order that we may be able to exert constitutional pressure to overcome this extraordinary inertia on part of the military department that we wish to see a provision on the Bill. There is no particular danger in its acceptance as it is suggested that official discretion will rest with the Governor-General-in-Council

MODEST AMENDMENT.

Mr. Sinha supporting the mover said the amendment was modest one. The omission of words suggested by Mr. Sastri would be a shocking mistake. All that Mr. Sastri had said about the military policy in the country was true. In past 150 years there had been steady progress on the side of civil administrations administrations which had passed from autocracy to bureaucracy and had now taken them to the very door of responsible Government, but there had been unfortunately very little progress on the military side. The speaker, although he did not represent martial classes just as Sir Umar Hyat did, yet he could say that the Government military policy towards Indian subjects had been lamentably slow.

The Commander-in-Chief, while accepting Mr. Sastri's amendment, took strong exception to Mr. Sastri's charge of extraordinary inertia in the military department and challenged if a man absolutely ignorant of military affairs could decry their work like that.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

Mr. Sastri briefly replied saying amidst laughter that if it was not *inertia* on the part of military people, it was some other word which everybody including the military department knew. The amendment was then put and accepted.

The Commander-in-Chief then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

A mild sensation occurred. The Viceroy and Mr. Sastri both got up automatically. While the Viceroy was proceeding to get the sanction of the house to the passage of the Bill he found that Mr. Sastri was also standing. Mr. Sastri said the matter being very important he wanted to make general observations on the Bill. The Viceroy then took his seat.

Mr. Sastri, proceeding, said the Bill though not perfect was a great triumph. Much depended on the rules to be framed hereafter. He wished that the decisions of the Advisory Committees might generally be accepted except under specific reasons. Special care should be taken in the selection of officers An injudicious selection would create a great deal of difficulty. He would like to see the force functioning under sympathetic officers. Much would depend upon their successors to see that the Bill was devoid of all its imperfections and in this connection the speaker appealed to the three Indian Executive members to safeguard the interests of Indians in future. The speaker appealed to the Government that in view of difficult and critical times they should not too quickly decide about the working of the measure. Young men of the country upon whom depended the onerous duty of responding had unfortunately been thinking of committing themselves to a policy of Non-Cooperation. There were dangers ahead, dangers all round. The sky from horizon to horizon was covered with dark clouds. He wished some one could dissuade them from following this suicidal course and divert their energies to instructive work. Directly these abnormal conditions disappeared, a benevolent measure like the present would get response from all sides.

ABIDING MONUMENT OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Banerjea strongly deprecated the Non-Cooperation movement and said a particular section of the country had been caught by the transient fit of insanity, but would soon be restored to normality. As for the Bill it would stand in generations to come as an abiding monument of good Government of Lord Chelmsford.

Dr. Sarbadhikari had no misgivings to offer as to sufficient response to the Bill. Universities were sure to play their part splendidly.

Mr. Sinha said the Bill was undoubtedly a great improvement on the Bill as it was introduced and therefore joined with his venerable leader, Mr. Banerjea, in thanking the Government for it. Almost all improvements suggested by non-officials in the Select Committee were accepted by General Bingley on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief. That was the result of cooperation and it would be of immense benefit to people. Mr. Sastri had been slightly misunderstood by Dr. Sarbadhikari. In Mr. Sinha's opinion what Mr. Sastri meant was that the situation at present moment was obviously critical and that consequently if there should not be sufficient response all at once it should not be hastily presumed that there was no response from people. The Viceroy needed no assurance from non-officials in this Council that they did not believe in the doctrine of Non-Cooperation, but at the same time as the question of Non-Cooperation had been raised he must say that it was absolutely wrong to suppose that it was by the cooperation of British members alone that the administration was to be carried, just as it was wrong to suppose that it was by cooperation of Indian members alone that work was to be carried. The speaker believed that in a larger and larger measure of cooperation on behalf of Indians lay the Indianisation of services which would lead in due course of time to the full measure of responsible Government.

Mr. Ismail Chowdhury hoped the members of his community would join the force in large numbers.

Mr. Sunder Singh Majithia pressed for the Act being published in all languages of the country so that these who were not educated in English also might enlist themselves under the Act. Referring to Mr. Sastri's mention of dark clouds, the speaker said the time had come when all saner sections of the people in this country should see that the dark clouds were dispersed and never allowed to gather above the horizon.

BILL PASSED.

The Commander-in-Chief after thanking the members for according a cordial reception to the Bill, promised to urge on his successor Lord Rawlinson, to see to its success. The Bill was then passed amidst applause.

AUXILIARY FORCES BILL.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief next moved that the Select Committee's report on the Auxiliary Force Bill be taken into consideration. He recounted the efforts taken to ascertain public opinion in the matter so that there might be no misunderstanding as to what was required or what was intended. The amended Bill might not be flawless, but thanks to the labours of the Select Committee it would now be regarded, he hoped, with general satisfaction. Its provisions were sufficiently elastic to meet the needs of the Force which included businessmen, planters, officials, professional men engaged in industries and men employed on Railways. It provided for men of all ages from 18 to 45 and graduated the call upon each man's time according to his age and the amount of previous training he had received. Details of training have been carefully thought out and represented the minimum necessary to produce a force of any military value. It would have been necessary to demand higher standard, but the fact was that the last five years had given to almost every man eligible to join the force a considerable degree of military training either in the Army itself or in various Auxiliary Forces which were called into existence during the war. Provisions as regards discharge have been simplified to suit varied conditions and a provision has been made for the creation of Advisory Committees which would be able to dispose of individual cases with special knowledge of business and professional requirements. The local character of the force has been emphasised and its disciplinary code has been simplified to suit the needs of a citizens' force.

Mr. Sastri had given notice of an amendment to include a provision to the effect that the class of people who might be enrolled might also induce any person who being a British subject not falling within any of the classes defined, but satisfied conditions prescribed for the enrollment of persons of that class, but he withdrew this amendment without giving any reasons.

TRAINING FOR FOUR YEARS.

Mr. Murray however moved an amendment to the effect that the period of compulsory military training should be four instead of six years and quoted many telegrams which he had received urging to do so.

Mr. Froom supported Mr. Murray's amendment which if accepted he said would make the Bill more attractive.

The Commander-in-Chief on behalf of the Government accepted the amendment. The Commander-in-Chief then moved that the Bill be passed.

Mr. Murray paid a tribute to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and General Bingley for having tried their best to make the Bill acceptable. He also felt grateful to non-official members for the consideration shown by them to the Bill and singled out Sirdar Sunder Singh Majithia for his great assistance as member of the Select Committee. He likewise appreciated the feelings which prompted Mr. Sastri to withdraw his amendment which related to racial distinction. The speaker who claimed that he had mixed with Indians for a long time past hoped that racial discrimination might disappear, but time for that had not yet come.

Mr. Sastri explained his withdrawal of the amendment by stating that he believed that racial discrimination was a thing to be avoided if possible. He reciprocated the feelings of Mr. Murray, but said he was convinced his amendment was not such as to induce him to provoke the question without reaching any success, but he did not move it as it was the united purpose of all to avoid any bitterness.

"ABSOLUTELY INSANE."

Mr. Sinha said although some members of the Council talked of the saner section of the public, I frankly confess that I am absolutely insane. On one particular matter and that is the association in this force on absolute equality of His Majesty's subjects in this country without any regard to race or nationality. In this view of matter I cannot but feel that it is regrettable and unfortunate that this distinction should be maintained, but we must take things as they come and I think in course of time we shall all advance in such as to see that Indian subjects also be recruited under this Bill.

AMENDED BILL PASSED.

The Commander-in-Chief also looked forward to see the Indians also being recruited into the Force. The Bill as amended was then passed.

PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. Hailey, in proposing that the Select Committee's report on the Paper Currency Bill be taken into consideration, said since the Bill was introduced he had received neither from the Select Committee nor from the Press any indication of a desire that further delay should be given. Indeed the terms of the Bill have been fully appreciated. Gradual improvement in the amount of metallic reserves has been grasped by the public and contributed to their attitude on the subject. On the 8th last. the reserves stood at over 58 per cent. and at just over 50 per cent. on the new parity of the rupee. This fact justified their confidence in believing that even during the transitional period they should be able to maintain the metallic reserve of 50 per cent. or over that amount. Meanwhile the commercial community need be under no apprehension that the Government had unduly tied their own hands in regard to expansion of note issue, for in their estimate of the amount required on re-valuation they should still have a reserve of five crores of fiduciary issues and possibly more.

Regarding the apprehension that the obligation to exchange for notes, half-rupee nickel coins recently issued did not rest on statutory basis, Mr. Hailey explained the position as it now actually stood and said it was the Government's desire to offer every facility for giving notes or silver out against these subsidiary coins. Holding of long term securities was always apt to create a demand for re-valuing them according to the market price and the Government policy was to hold as much as possible in short term maturities for rupee securities. There was in the Select Committee some suggestion that the maximum amount placed by the Bill on their device for special expansion against Bills of exchange was insufficient, but the measure was, he said, an experimental one and the Government were now unwilling to take larger powers. They proposed to consult the commercial community on the question including the exact type of Bills against which they should issue notes if the present system proved successful. It was unlikely they would involve the currency note issue in any danger.

Mr. Nathmal spoke on the Bill, welcoming it.

The Bill was then passed.

CUTCHI MEMON BILL.

Mr. Haroon Jaffer, in moving that the Select Committee's report on the Cutchi Memon Bill be taken into consideration, said the Bill in the Select Committee had undergone a radical change. Originally it sought to apply the Mahomedan law of inheritance and succession to all Cutchi Memons, but as the Bill had emerged out of the Committee stage it required that those who desired to come under Mahomedan law should make a declaration to avail themselves of it.

Mr. Kincaid on behalf of the Bombay Presidency congratulated the mover.

Sir William Vincent pointed out that the obligatory character of the Bill having been removed, he had no objection to the Bill being passed. He thanked Mr. Kincaid for the help rendered by him in the Select Committee, especially on legal points.

Mr. Ismail Chaudhry and Sir Umar Hyat Khan also spoke.

In moving that the Cutchi Memon Bill be passed, Mr. Jaffer said that the Bill as it stood was not all that could be desired and he did not therefore regard it as last word in legislation on the subject. Concluding Mr. Jaffer thanked all those whose cooperation made it possible to get through a reform which was long overdue. The Bill was passed.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy, in concluding the session said:—

TRIBUTE TO SIR C. MONRO.

"I think, we shall all congratulate His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the passage of the two Bills which he has presented to the Council. Since we met together on August 29th, the news has come that His Excellency is about to relinquish his post. I am sure, Hon. Members will wish me to offer to him a respectful and affectionate farewell. When Sir Charles Monro arrived in this country, we were in the throes of the great war and it was of paramount importance that India should put forward her best effort and throw all her available forces into the struggle. We all know what India did and while we are not forgetful of the services of others, we cannot forget the pre-eminent services of the Commander-in-Chief. Always cheerful, never cast down, nor overwhelmed by the magnitude of his task His Excellency heartened everybody to the great endeavour. The two great Boards which contributed so much to the accomplishment of India's contribution, always had from him unwavering support and encouragement. Indeed, the Munitions Board was established on his initiative. He indeed has had a hard row to hoe, while his energies were being concentrated on the war effort. He had to face schemes of reconstructions, and when it looked as if we could settle down to demobilisation and reconstruction he was faced with the Afghan operations, with an army weary of war and depleted of experienced officers and trained men, by reason of the great expansion which had taken place, and now for the past year he has been labouring at the reconstruction handicapped by the fact that large forces from India were overseas, and we were unable to get them back. When I survey all this—and I know it from inside.—I can only wonder at what he has been able to accomplish. But there is the personal side of his departure. We shall miss his contributions to our debate. Soldierly directness of his utterances, the unexpectedness of his replies has always added a flavour to our discussions which we shall miss. Above all we shall miss that genial personality which has always been such a delight to us. I offer him and Lady Monro, on behalf of us all, our sincere regret at departure and our good wishes for their future.

The last session of the Council established under the Morley-Minto constitution is now about to close, and I must congratulate Hon. Members on the legislative work which they have accomplished. In my opening speech, I commended the Bills, which had been prepared by Government, to your earnest consideration. That consideration has been given in full measure, and as a result we have put through some highly important legislation. In particular I must mention the Aligarh University Act, skilfully piloted through the Council by my Hon. Colleague Mr. Shafi. It is a matter for congratulation that the Government, in close co-operation with the Moslem community have been able to pass an Act ardently desired by all educated and thinking Mahomedans, and calculated to be of inestimable advantage to the community concerned. Another piece of legislation of importance to Mahomedans is the Cutchi Memons Act which has been passed today. Then again, we have been able to put through the Imperial Bank Bill and other important financial legislation.

PUNJAB QUESTION.—VICEROY EXPLAINS.

Before I conclude, I wish to refer briefly to the fact that I have in this session found it necessary to disallow a resolution dealing with the question of the Punjab disturbances and I do so with a view to remove any misapprehension that may exist as regards the motives which prompted me. The resolution itself was a legitimate one, and when I say, that it was Mr. Sastri who wished to move it you will understand that it was prompted by genuine feeling and sincerity of purpose. I felt, however, that if peace and goodwill are at any time to be restored to the Punjab, these public discussion of the happening of the last year must, so far as possible, be brought to an end. We have been discussing these matters in the press and on the platform, in this council, and in Parliament, for nearly a year and a half. I feel, as keenly as any in this council, the need for holding Indian life and honour sacred, in times of crisis like that of the last year, and my Government is providing means for ensuring that if similar occasion should unfortunately recur, the errors and excesses pointed out by the Hunter Commission shall not again take place.

PIOUS PLATEUDES.

But we know from unhappy experience, that with each fresh discussion of these topics the chances of reconciliation and good feeling between the communities become more remote. I felt, therefore, that it was contrary to the public interest that we should gratuitously prolong the unhappy dissensions of the past. We have had enough of heatred and passion, and what we want now is good-will and peace. It is with that object, and that object alone, that I have excluded this object from discussion in this Council, and now it only remains for me to wish Hon. Members farewell. It would be unseemly, I presume, for me to wish those of you who are about to offer yourselves for election good luck; but this at least, I may do express the hope, that those services which you have rendered so conspicuously this session may not be lost to the country, and that the spirit of co-operation may mark all your endeavours and so the last session of this Council comes to an end only however to give place to a larger and more representative assembly. Institutions under the British tradition do not die: they find a new birth in re-incarnation. The King is dead, long live the King.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 16.

Hartford (Connecticut).—Both houses of the Connecticut Legislature have now ratified women's suffrage making thirty-seven States to adopt the measure. Thus even if the Tennessee vote is upset, the women's suffrage in the United States will not be affected.

LABOUR TROUBLE AT AHMEDABAD.

OPERATIVES OF 29-MILLS ON STRIKE.

LABOUR MAHAJAN ADVISE RESUMPTION OF WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 16.

Operatives of 29 mills have gone on strike from yesterday on account of wages dispute in two mills.

The Millowners' Association protested against striking work against the arbitration rule and the Association agreed to decide after Mr. Gandhi's arrival the point at dispute. This evening it was decided that the labour unions' strike was unreasonable and the Labour Mahajan have advised workmen to resume work unconditionally from to-morrow.

SITUATION IN MESPOT.

ATTACK ON BLOCKHOUSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 16.

The Mesopotamian insurgents apparently realising the dangerous lurking from blockhouses are making them the object of attack before they reach the full working order. Block-houses on the railway near Babylon received their attention early in the morning on the 12th, according to the War Office communiqué, which further records considerable long-range sniping, against our working parties engaged in the construction of block-houses on the Feujah railway. The block-houses have been completed, and manned from Abuhawa to Abuhisra on the Bagdad-Queritu line.

A column of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, which was yesterday evening reported to have gone from Sharaban to Abujisra, has now again advanced to the former place.

The India Office announces that Captain Strachan reached the military camp at Sharaban on the 13th with all Indian civil servants and reported all well.

ARBIL QUIET.

HILL TRIBES STILL RESTLESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 16.

Bagdad, Sept. 15.—In the Hillah area, attacks were made, yesterday, on the friendly tribe, but there were no other actions. The Diadah Line of block-houses have been completed up to Sharaban. The column operating here is now in touch with the column working from Kizil Robat. Tribes-women incensed by the death of their men are reported to have insulted the extremist leaders who have been inciting the tribesmen. The extremist leaders are reported to have left the area in consequence.

Arbil is quiet since the arrival of troops, though hill tribes are still restless.

Habbja in the Sulamaniyeh division was attacked last night, by Persian brigands.

At Samawah, yesterday, insurgents brought the captured gun into action against our aeroplanes Only four rounds were fired and all were ineffective.

COAL MINERS' CONFERENCE.

TO MEET IN LONDON ON 21st.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 16.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the Miners' Executive, this evening, Mr. Hodges, Secretary, announced that a full Coal Miners' Delegate Conference would be held in London on September 21st, and that the Executive Council would interview Sir Robert Horne on the 16th.

THREATENED ELECTRICIANS' STRIKE.

WILL IT BE AVERTED?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 16.

The likelihood of a threatened strike among electricians has been considerably diminished as the outcome of the resolution adopted by the National Joint Industrial Council, for the electricity supply industry. The Council recommends in consequence of the Electrical Trades' Union having intimated its readiness to the Council to withdraw the question of the principle involved in the demand that the foremen must be members of the Union, that the Engineering Employers' Federation withdraw lock-out notices and the men resume work immediately.

COL. WEDGWOOD AND MR. BEN SPOOR.

TO VISIT INDIA NEXT COLD WEATHER.

An A. P. message says:—

At the invitation of the Indian National Congress, Col. Wedgwood, M.P., and Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P., are visiting India this cold weather. They will attend the Nagpur session of the Congress. They will come with a message from the British Labour Party conveying sympathy of British Labour to Indian aspirations.

TATA STEEL WORKS.

STRIKE OF EUROPEAN COVENANTED HANDS.

WILL INDIANS BE GIVEN A CHANCE?

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 16.

On the 11th instant at about 8 p.m. information was received that some of the covenanted hands of the Tata Steel Works had struck work and on enquiry it was found that not only the European covenanted hands but also some of the Anglo-Indian local hands had struck work. The open-hearth smelters European, American and Anglo-Indian and the European staff of the rolling mills department with the exception of the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent are out. But the European roll-turners who were out for two days have subsequently joined their work. So also the two European hands of the Bar Mills department have joined.

Their main grievances are that they are not adequately paid for the work they do. It is really wondrous how the covenanted hands who come to India under a contract can try to break it with impunity, without the company's bringing a case against them for breach of contract. It is said that their grievance will be sympathetically considered, but when the directors granted general increment to the Indian labour in June last they announced that they could not grant any further concessions as increments or else they would have to curtail operations. Will not this hold good in the case of covenanted hands?

INDIANS TURN OUT BETTER WORK.

Regarding the working of the departments it is found that the Rolling mills department is going on better when worked by the Indian hands alone than when there were covenanted hands. The open hearth department can be managed by the Indians alone, but the Superintendent is rather nervous to let them be run by Indians only. One furnace is being run on by the Indians and that too creditably. Will not the above draw the attention of the directors and induce to allow the departments to be managed solely by the Indians as far as practicable. Had the company been cautious enough before and had some apprentices trained up in the working of the open-hearth furnaces the company would have been a gainer by it to-day. But those Indians who came to work in the furnaces were either driven out by ill-treatment or some other causes. Will the company be wiser in the future?

TO STOP MURDERS IN IRELAND.

ANONYMOUS INFORMATION INVITED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 16.

Posters were placarded in Dublin, this morning, declaring that only by the help of self-respecting Irishmen can the murders and outrages by the so-called Irish Republican Army be ended, and giving instructions how to send letters containing the information, so that they shall not be stopped in the post. The authorship of the posters is at present a complete mystery. They invite those willing to help the cause of law and order to send information, anonymously and in disguised handwriting, to Mr. D. W. Ross, Poste Restante, General Post Office London, and offer a reward for valuable information.

POLISH-RUSSIAN FIGHTING.

POLES OCCUPY KOVEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Sept. 17.

Warsaw.—Particulars of renewed Polish-Russian fighting contained in the latest communiqué show that the Poles have occupied Kovel, taking 3,000 prisoners, 36 guns and a quantity of material including two armoured trains, four locomotives and 300 trucks. This and another success in the neighbourhood were obtained largely by an armoured car detachment which took the enemy by surprise and rendered escape impossible.

POLES AND LITHUANIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Sept. 17.

The position between the Poles and the Lithuanians is vague and contradictory. While one message states that negotiations have opened at Kalwarja, a communiqué issued in Warsaw, reports that Lithuanian detachments despite the armistice suddenly attacked and dispersed the Polish garrison in the village of Sejny and advanced in the south-easterly direction. From the third source, namely, the Council of the League of Nations it is announced that both Governments have been invited to send delegates to Paris in order to submit the dispute at the Council's meeting fixed for the 16th instant.

RUSSIAN PEACE DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 16.

A semi-official telegram from Riga announces that Russian Delegates for the Russo-Polish peace negotiations have arrived.

CONGRESS DECISION.

PRESS COMMENTS.

THE "INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMER."

What is the exact significanice of the proceedings relating to Non-Co-operation at the Special Congress? It is this. The country is thoroughly disgusted with the present Government of India, here and in England, and though it feels that Non-Co-operation—Mr. Gandhi's no less than Lord Chelmsford's—is the "most foolish of all foolish schemes," it does not care to set itself openly against it, in view of its being conceived as a means—though a futile one—of demonstrating the resentment which the country undoubtedly feels for the unredressed wrongs inflicted on it. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's wise suggestion to send a picked deputation to Great Britain to plead with the British nation, was much too sedate to placate the assembled delegates, even after the President, Lala Lajpat Rai, had done his best to invest it with a militant aspect by describing it as an ultimatum to England and to the world. The people have lost faith in what is known as constitutional agitation, so much so that the leaders who still believe in it and who still wish to be known as leaders, have to clothe their counsels of constitutional agitation in some glaringly unconstitutional garb. The responsibility for bringing about this extremely difficult position rests, to a large extent, with Government. The graceful retirement of Lord Chelmsford from the Viceroyalty during the months since the publication of the Secretary of State's despatch on the Punjab question, would have nipped Non-Co-operation in the bud. Since his lordship did not see his way to take that step, His Majesty's Government should have recalled him if they cared more for the peace of the Indian Empire than for the susceptibilities of His Excellency. A moderately capable English gentleman coming out to India as Viceroy with a fresh an open mind, would have been better placed to deal with the situation created in the Punjab by the martial law excesses. Then, as regards Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who can doubt his responsibility for all the trouble after reading Lala Lajpat Rai's presidential address? Both the Viceroy and Sir Michael O'Dwyer had been praised in the Secretary of State's despatch, and the Cabinet had expressed its full confidence in the former. What wonder that an increasing section of the people of India feel that they have nothing to expect from appeals to His Majesty's Government? The passing of the motion in the House of Lords condemninig even the inadequate punishment meted out by His Majesty's Government to General Dyer, has been another aggravating factor. No Indian Liberal, Radical or non-party can possibly say a word for Government in the face of these things. But the resolution which the Congress has adopted is no remedy for them as the country will very soon find out. The Special Congress resolution on Non-Co-operation marks the zenith of Mr. Gandhi's influence. The reaction will begin as soon as those who voted for it realise in the privacy of their homes what it is that they have undertaken to do. In twelve months from now Mr. Gandhi will have reason to sympathise with Mrs. Besant when she sadly recalls that in 1917 she was the idol of the nation. The only thing that can interrupt this Non-Co-operation in its march to its inevitable doom, is precipitate action on the part of Government to suppress it. These however, are considerations which will not weigh for a moment with Mr. Gandhi, and should not weigh with us in judging of the Non-Co-operation programme. That programme should be judged on it merits. What does it aim at achieving and how does it propose to achieve it?

Discussing the programme itself the journal writes:—

But we may ask, why should the holding of honorary offices be a greater offence against *Swarajya* than the holding of paid posts? The holder of an honorary office is always better able to influence the administration on the popular side than a paid official and, besides, honorary offices are the best training in administration for future administrators under *Swarajya*. The addition of the adjective "gradual" has attenuated the fantastic proposal to withdraw children from schools, which, if carried out, would leave the country, overwhelmed as it is by a vast mass of illiteracy, to undertake the responsibilities of *Swarajya* with an entirely illiterate population. The same adjective has been made to qualify the renunciation of the practice of law. We suppose it means that a lawyer who earns, say, a thousand rupees a month should progressively reduce it, say, at rate of five rupees per annum! We are sure that many members of the bureaucracy will rejoice if Mr. Gandhi's resolution puts an end to the institution of lawyers. The greatest difference of opinion in the Congress centered on the boycott of the new Legislative Councils, which Mr. Gandhi's resolution insists upon. We have stated above our opinion that the reforms are unworkable as they stand. The position of Minister will be far less dignified, useful and independent than that of a Member of Council at present. Between the Legislative Council on the one side, and the permanent Civil Service, which he cannot touch, reinforced by the Executive half of the Government on the other, his only chance will be to cultivate the good graces of some of whom we had recently some interesting revelations. He may have to learn to keep his flannel trousers white and neatly creased or to see to the matching of his ties and socks or what is no less boring, to back up the hobbies and fads of the Governor in such a way that he (the Minister) may find no difficulty in throwing them over board and taking up others when a new Governor comes on the scene. As for the permanent service, we commend to aspiring Ministers a passage from Le Bon's "Psychology of Revolution," a book which affords many useful hints for understanding the present situation. "The real directing forces of a counry are the administrations, composed of impersonal elements, which are never affected by the changes of Government. Conservative of traditions, they are anonymous and lasting, and constitute and occult power before which all others must eventually bow. The Services are practically outside the influence of the Ministers or the Legislature under the reform. In these circumstances, though we cannot support the boycott of the Councils as a branch of Non-Cooperation, we do not think that the application of this item of the programme will do much harm. A membership of the Legislature does not seem to be worth the time and trouble involved in getting it and keeping it. The new Councils will not afford greater opportunities of public usefulness than work outside.

"NEW INDIA."

Now, if ever, is the opportunity for a reorganisation of political forces, a reunion separated comrades. Brushing aside all tal talk and coming to realities, is it not eviden that the old distinctions of Moderate and Extremist and those caused by the Amritsa fetish have disappeared? Is the issue befor the country not a definite and clear-cut one Rightly or wrongly, one party, includin the National Home Rulers and Liberals, and many of the Nationalists, who pretended otherwise till now, believes that ordered progress in the British Commonwealth will brin Swarajya, and bring it soon. The other party, tired of the British connection rightly perhaps indignant over the excesses committed by the minions of British power exasperated by racial discrimination which unfortunately, still persists, has resolved t tread the path of what is called non-violen Non-Co-operation, whose possibilities and whose great developments in the present disorganised state of publi opinion and the rudimentary state of publi education no one can foresee Those of us who reflect calmly over th situation cannot but tremble at the thought of the catastrophes that might be in store for us, if such a gospel is preached and adopted at the instance of a leader, however saintly, and however sincere. Is it possible for one man to hold in his hands the guidance of an All-India policy of this type? Is possible that his followers would act up to his ideals? Will the masses understand his lessons aright, or will they not, by making ghastly mistakes, invite an era of repression on the part of the Government, of ill-organised sporadic epilepsy on the part of th people, and generally produce a chaoti condition of affairs all round? Mr. Gandh in winding up the debate in the Subjects Committee is reported to have asserted that the Congress was not and ought not to be either Nationalist or Moderate but ought to be National. He further asserted, what many have been preaching in vain, that the duty and right of the minority is to convert the majority to its views. Will not th present minority which was the majority yesterday now unite for a common purpos and realise that their common ideal is evolution along the familiar lines of constitutiona work and at least endeavour to minimise th dangers of the other programme?

Whatever else the Calcutta Congress o 1920 has done, shall we not hope that it has given rise to a real Party System based o more permanent foundations than the artificial ones of last year, and that it has raise before the country two separate ideals one which certainly has its sincere followers Shall we not also hope that the other side wil bring together the best brains and intelligence of those who believe in its programme and shall we not thereby create the *vita nuova* which is assuredly our heritage, unless we perversely abandon it.

THE TRIBUNE."

But while we say this, let us hasten to make one thing clear. Mr. Gandhi's resolution itself, in its present shape, a shape which we believe we largely owe to the intervention of Pandit Mati Lal Nehru is no longer quite the formidable thing it was originally believed to be. We are not disposed to make too much of the adjective "progressive" which qualifies the substantive "non-co-operation". Progressive in a sense Mr. Gandhi's scheme has always been. The four stages, each succeeding stage of which was to be tried after each preceding stage had failed to achieve the object in view, could mean nothing else. But the scheme itself and taken as a whole is a very different thing now to what some of us anticipated that it would be. In the first place it is only advisory and not mandatory. A mandate, indeed, as we said again and again, the Congress had no right to give so long as it represented the country morally rather than politically. But too many had feared that the resolution would at least be in the form of a mandate binding upon all Congressmen. The only result of this procedure would, we are convinced, have been to break up the Congress, for this is not a matter in which the minority could be expected tamely to submit to the will of the majority. Mr. Gandhi had himself made it quite clear that if he were defeated he would do just what he was doing, only he would not act in the name of the Congress, and he has just told us that the defeat would not mean that he would give up his connection with the Congress. Putting the two declarations together, the conlusion becomes irresisitible that Mr. Gandhi would not have considered himself, as an individual, to be bound by the decision of the majority in his individual conduct. That must be the attitude of the minority in this matter. They will go their own way as individuals or groups of individuals. They try to educate the country. They will bide their time.

Secondly of the seven concrete steps recommended by the resolution none except the boycott of Councils, as to which we are convinced that it will not be carried out by all or even most Congressmen, offers any formidable difficulty in actual practice. The overwhelming majority of Congressmen neither have any title to surrender nor hold any honorary offices which they could give up. And the resignation of nominated seats on local bodies will, in many cases, be followed by election to elected seats which, we note, are not to be given up. Similarly refusal to attend Government levees, durbars, etc., would not be a very difficult thing for Congressmen who in many cases already fight shy of these things. The third and fourth items, the most serious of all, are rendered comparatively innocuous by the introduction of the word "gradual," and our only objection to these parts is that they put the cart before the horse, the destructive part before the constructive. The fifth has restricted scope, and may be carried out by Congressmen at any rate, without any serious difficulty. And as regards the seventh and last, the very recognition by the framers of the resolution of the fact that the existing indigenous mills do not manufacture sufficient yarns and sufficient cloth for the country as a whole is a guarantee that in the carrying out of this part of the resolution practical considerations will not be left out of account. And consistently with these considerations every single step which the country, under Mr. Gandhi's leadership, may take will be a solid gain to it both economically and politically.

We do not forget that Mr. Gandhi himself intends his resolution to be carried out far more vigorously and expeditiously than we have assumed that it will be. That single sentence in his speech, in which he declared that if that vast assembly made it a point to carry out the resolution in the spirit and the letter, India would have *swarajya* in year's time, contained Mr. Gandhi's position in a nutshell. But this is a matter of faith, and one must be as strong in the element of faith as Mr. Gandhi himself to expect stupendous a result within so short a time. The average man must, so long as human nature remains what it is, walk not by the faith that moves mountains, but in the cool light of reason and calculation. These do not enable us to see how even the pursuit of complete non-co-operation by the twenty thousand persons present at the Congress whether as delegates or as visitors, would, by itself and apart from other favouring circumstances, enable the country to achieve complete autonomy within a year. But who knows? The world is moving so rapidly, and India itself along with the rest, that no one really knows what the morrow may bring. Our own view of non-co-operation is well-known. That view remains unaltered and we will not hesitate, in the future any more than we have hesitated in the past, to express it with force and emphasis. But having done so, we shall always be prepared, as we have always been, to learn both from other people's experience as well as from our own.

"INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

As for non-co-operation, its success depends entirely on what sort of response the country makes and what sort of support it gives to the movement. The response at the beginning is bound to be feeble for we think Sir Asutosh Chaudhuri was right when he said on Wednesday that the country was not properly prepared. When in 1905 the boycott propaganda was started as a measure of retaliation against the partition of Bengal, the non-political section failed at first to realise its full meaning and purpose and the word "Swadeshi" had to be tagged on to it to make it generally understood an accepted. And although "Swadeshi" vows were administered with the utmost liberality, the movement failed because the necessaries of life with the "Swadeshi" brand on them were not forthcoming. It was an economic upset and in spite of aggressive picketing the masses gave up the propaganda and forgot their vows. The outstanding result was an unequal combat with the authorities. Mahatma Gandhi urges Swadeshi and insists on boycott of foreign goods. The masses, we think will be fully justified if they ask in wonder as to how to replace these articles of foreign make. Already the prices are high and if the law of supply and demand is going to have full play—as undoubtedly it will—the chances are history will repeat itself and it is to be feared the comedy of 1905 will be again re-enacted. The Mahatma is anxious that it should be "non-violent non-co-operation"—a very pro. per way of limiting its operation for in the hands of a novice a weapon like this may work a serious amount of mischief.

The classes have been called upon to make a greater sacrifice. Government and Government aided schools are to be tabooed. The same resolve as in 1905. When the partition agitation was at its highest and rusticated "Swadeshi" students were making a bee-line for Calcutta, it was thought advisable to start national schools all over Bengal. And enthusiasts went so far as to predict that within a short time, Government and aided schools and colleges would be lecturing to empty benches and the Senate House ,contemptuously) called "golam khana" (manufactory of servants), would display a "To Let" sign board on its foremost pillar. We all know how matters stand now and where the national schools are. But inspite of these failures, the pettition agitation has done one thing. It has, fostered the idea of nationalism in the Indian. Mahatma Gandhi, necessarily, finds the ground work well laid out.

He has asked title-holders and would-be councillors to curb their vanity and calls upon lawyers and litigants to shun the law courts. We are afraid, the shoe will pinch here most fearfully for really what is the good of calling oneself an ardent admirer and "chela" of the Mahatma, if one can not sincerely following his injunctions. Hypocrisy in the political as in the religious and moral worlds is equally taboo and we have no doubt the Indian public will closely scan the doings of the lawyer followers of the Mahatma.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."

It now remains to be seen what will happen to the organisation which has committed itself to non-co-operation. Mr. Gandhi and his supporters control the machinery and the funds, and for that reason the Congress will continue, one must presume, some kind of existence, but it has certainly lost the confidence of its supporters not only in Bengal but in every part of India. It has to be remembered that the Delegates from th other Provinces have not been selected in way that will represent educated feeling. Even a paper like the "Bombay Chronicle" admits that some of the people who have travelled down to Calcutta do not know more than to sign their names. The fact is that the Special Session has been carefully packed. It would not have been possible to pass such a Resolution as that about non-co-operation otherwise. But can the men in whose name the Congress has stultified itself in any decency remain associated with it? We believe that they must resign their connection. Yet as politics are to many them as the breath of life they must either join some existing Moderate organisation or create another of their own. It will be interesting to see what happens. Some the Congressmen are so bitter against the Moderates that they will, we believe, be quite prepared to follow the lead of anybody who is prepared to organise a new political party, with a policy midway between that of Mr. Gandhi and the Moderates. In any case with the resignation by the British of their control over India a multiplication of political parties was bound to come. There are a hundred conflicting interests in India, and they will certainly seek representation in the new Council. There is less and less room left to-day for any kind of common action to wrest concessions from the Government, for the concessions have been made one after the other. The biggest concession of all, Self-Government is coming and every Indian must realise that it will be impossible when Self-Government exists for the classes which combined to form th Congress to find any common political platform. The landed aristocracy of India, the great industrial princes, the middle classes, the Social Democrats, the workingmen, not to mention people biassed by race or creed, will all want their organisations. And they must have them or be neglected. But if politics are not to degenerate int anarchy every organisation must make u its mind to fight clearly and fairly, and t avoid making use of the kind of weapo that Mr. Gandhi is attempting to employ Of course, as we have said, non-co-operation is bound to fail, but it is to the principle to which Indian politicians ought to object. Admit the right of Mr. Gandhi to dictate to the British Government and he will presently be dictating to a Government of Indians. Some Extremists have been crying out in Calcutta that if Mr. Gandhi's proposals could only be carried through they would have *Swaraj* in six months, but it would be *Swaraj* with Mr. Gandhi and Mr Shaukat Ali dividing all power betwee them, and blocking up every avenue to prosperity, Mr. Gandhi with his dream India reverting to pastoralism and modern civilisation destroyed and Mr Shaukat Ali with his passionate attachmen to Turkish rule which every one who has lived under cordially dislikes.—"English man."

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE.

A press communique issued by the Government of India states:—

The following press notice, dated the 27th July 1920, issued by the Chairman of the Imperial Shipping Committee, is published for general information:—

Tht Imperial Shipping Committee wish it to be known that they are now prepared to receive from persons and bodies in any part of the British Empire who are interested in regard to ocean freights, facilities and conditions in the Inter-Imperial Trade, suggestions or representations in regard to any matters included in the scope of their terms of reference which are as follows, viz:—(i) To enquire into complaints from persons and bodies interested with regard to ocean freights facilities and conditions in the Inter-Imperial trade or questions of a similar nature referred to them by any of the nominating authorities, and to report their conclusions to the Governments concerned. (ii) To survey the facilities for maritime transport on such routes as appear to them to be necessary for trade within the Empire, and to make recommendatiois to the proper authority for the co-ordination and improvement of such facilities with regard to the type, size and speed of ships, depth of water in docks and channels, construction of harbour works and similar matters.

All communications should in the first instance be in writing and addressed to the Secretary, Imperial Shipping Committee, Board of Trade Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W.1. It is requested that they may be sent in as soon as possible, and in any event so as to reach the Secretary not later than November 1st, 1920, except in the case of the more distant portions of the Empire (i.e., other than in Europe, the Mediterranean or North America) communications from which should be received not later than January 1st, 1921.

MR. CLEMENCEAU'S INDIAN VISIT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In to-day's "Chronicle" the following appears:—.

"The Sunday Times Paris ocrrespondent says, it is suggested in well-informed quarters, that M. Clemenceau after visiting India where he will study the problems of the country will place his advice at the service of the British Government. It is recalled in this connection that M. Clemenceau before his recent visit to Egypt had a lengthy interview with Zaghlul Pasha and that he subsequently had an equally prolonged interview with Lord Milner, the head of the enquiry mission at Cairo." When I read the above lines, I rubbed my eyes with amazement. I thought I was dreaming. To think that the two interviews of M. Clemenceau gave the freedom to Egypt is to think that the spirit of Christ represents Europe and not the spirit of Satan. Are we to believe that what the non-co-operation movement and the sacrifices of the Egyptians could not achieve, mere advice tendered by M. Clemenceau has been instrumental in achieving. If it is so, it behoves us all Indians to welcome him with raptures when he honors us with a visit, but I am afraid my joy may turn out to be premature, for the character of this much lauded saviour spells something of the Mosul oil exploitation. It was M. Clemenceau who was the first to deride and poohpooh the fourteen points of President Wilson. It was M. Clemenceau who upheld the old secret diplomatic chicanery in place of the open covenant to be made by the people. It was M. Clemenceau who with Mr. Lloyd George entered into an agreement for the partition of Turkey and it was M. Clemenceau who inaugurated the policy of grabbing in Syria. To expect that he by his advice will cause India to attain even a circumscribed Swarajya is to expect a leopard to change his skin. Perhaps the "Sunday Times" Correspondent wishes us to remain asleep and not stir upto his arrival so that the present agitation about non co-operation may die out. I can find nothing better than this solution about the tall talk of M. Clemenceau's visit and if I am wrong, I pray you dear Mr. Editor and the numerous readers of "The Chronicle" to enlighten me and oblige.—Yours, etc.

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28, Frere Road, Fort.
Bombay, Sept. 14.

THOUGHTS ON MISS PETERSON'S LETTER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the letter to Mahatma Gandhi appearing in to-day's "Chronicle" Miss Peterson says "I have no longing, no desire, but to live him my crucified saviour and reveal him for those with whom I come in contract. I just cling to his feet, and pray with tears that I may not disgrace him as we Christians have been doing by our behaviour in India." Thus wrote a truly noble Christian woman to the Mahatma. Also that we can count on our fingers such true Christians so few are they? But instead we have his grace the Archbishop of Simla defending Sir Michael O'Dywer. We name the Archbishop of Canterbury sanctifying the partition of Turkey and incidently causing the deaths of thousands of the countrymen of that very Christ whose one distinguished head of the Church he claims to be. The European statemen deny the truth and uphold the untruth. Where are the precious principles of President Wilson? Where is the soleum talk of the rich and renowned lands of Thrace and Asia Minor? Where is the gratitude for services which India rendered and which was so sanctimoniously acknowledged in th time of peril. Christ on the Crucifix cries out "Eli eli le ma Sabaktani" but our European Statesmen while encouraging spoliations massacres, and exploilations, proclaim cecultingly that God is on their side. I am constrained to say that their God must be some spirit honering over the oil-wells of Mosul and beckoning them towards its obaginous garden. Let the prayer of every Indian be that God may endow him with the strength of truth, and not with the might of machine-guns, with the righteousness of the soul and not with the pomp of the body clothed in a scarlet robe and crowned with a mitre, for it is the Soul which counts and not the body before God Almighty's tribunal. May my countrymen be truthful. Let them suffer pain, but not inflict it on others is the prayer of.—Yours, etc.

HAKIM RAMLAL RAM NARAIN.

28, Frere Road, Fort.
Bombay, Sept. 13.

"ATTORNEY'S CLERKS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I sympathise with "Clerk" in the 1st and 3rd items of his letter in your issue of Friday and think that attorneys clerk ought to muster together and form same Association to better themselves. Attorneys without managing clerks and able office clerks would be helpless.

As regards attorneys closing their offices on Wednesday afternoon I ask "Clerk" is it possible when the Court Offices are open and sugges that their Lordships the Chief Justice and Judges, who have recently been making reforms in the examination of Pleaders and Advocates, to consider whether the Court and Offices could not be closed at 2-30 p.m. on Saturdays and thereby allow as subordinates to have that afternoon to knock the ball about. Other Government Offices have sporting Clubs but the High Court has not. Surely with their Lordships at the head they could muster a team for either cricket, foot ball, hockey etc. and thus help to put a little vigor and health into the clerk.

Attorneys and Consel will follow the lead only when led by their Lordships.—Yours, etc.

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NON-COOPERATION.

DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH.

The following is a full and accurate report of Mr. M. R. Jayakar's speech delivered at the Congress in support of Mr. B. C. Pal's amendment of the Non-Co-operation resolution:—

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,

I rise to support the amendment proposed by Mr. Bipin Chandar Pal. I should have preferred to remain silent, but for the feeling that this is a good occasion for the practice of a little virtue which I learnt to admire during my contact with Mahatma Gandhi in the Punjab Disorders Inquiry, and that is, to speak out boldly and courageously, what I conceive to be the truth although the truth my be unpleasant. We all agree, that under the stress of the present circumstances, and for the reasons expressed in the preamble to Mr. Pal's amendment and also to Mr. Gandhi's resolution, Non-Co-operation is the only remedy calculated, in the opinion of a large majority of our countryment, to achieve our purpose, but the difference comes in, when you propose, for the immediate adoption by the entire country, of a cut and dry programme.

MORE TIME NECESSARY.

What I feel is that the nation is entitled to demand a little more time to prepare itself to organise its forces, to understand the right spirit of Non-Coperation and to train itself in the manifestation of that spirit. Remember, that, for the first time in the politics of this country, we are introducing into it the moral elements of discipline, self-control and self-sacrifice, to use Mr. Gandhi's own expression. In other words, our politics is to be spiritualised, according to the visions which Mr. Gandhi has conceived. But this change to be successful must take sometime, if it is to be natural. Thoroughout the whole period, spread over nearly 35 sittings, this Congress has preached co-operation with Government. You cannot reverse this process by sudden changes adopted at a single sitting. The change would be violent and is bound to cause disorder and harm. The requisite self-control has still to come. It can only arise after the people are given more time to prepare themselves to organise their resources and to understand the right spirit of Non-Co-operation. It is a characteristic of true greatness that, in its presence, greatness seems to be so easy, and I warn those, in all friendliness who claim to be the followers of Mr. Gandhi and to have imbibed his spirit of non-violent non-co-operation, to remember that the ascetic discipline and self-control which have characterised Mr. Gandhi's life can only be the outcome of many years of effort and training. Some of us, therefore,—humbler men, unused to such asceticism and discipline, plead that people should have more time to understand and more liberty to adjust the programme according to the wants, requirements, and the situation of each province, for, remember, the provinces differ very largely in the training and discipline of their leaders and people.

PRINCIPLE TO BE ACCEPTED.

You cannot conceive of one uniform plan of Non-Co-operation which will suit the whole of India. The utmost that the Congress can do at present is to recognise the principle of Non-Co-operation, leaving it to the leaders of each province to devise means to practise such forms of it as will achieve the end without violence or disorder. Mind, this is an important condition of Mr. Gandhi's programme. To drag the people, in a state, of unpreparedness, to accept and to immediately start the whole of his programme is to court irritation, disorder, and perhaps, eventual violence. Mr. Gandhi thereatens, on the occurrence of this violence, to retire from his activities and even to assist Government to suppress Non-Co-operation. This has an important bearing on the merits of the case and ought to awaken us to the necessity of greater preparation, greater training, and greater adaptability of the programme.

POSSIBILITY OF VIOLENCE.

Another consideration which I wish to submit before you is, that the preaching of Non-Co-operation is sure to cause, on a wide scale race animosity and race irritation. If so, are we justified in strting such a campaign without giving the British people an opportunity to redress our grievances, after making a final, specific, and unequivocal demand for complete autonomy? Notwithstanding Mr. Gandhi's hopes and without disrespect to him, I may point out that I cannot conceive how race bitterness and perhaps race violence can be avoided if India takes up Non-Co-operation on a large scale. To my mind race bitterness is inevitable, and with the arrongance of power which a large number of Englishmen in this country seem to have been infested with, this antagonism is sure to cause violence in some cases at least. That will provoke a retaliation on the part of the Indian. This may lead to wide spread acts of violence throughout the country. I ask you, therefore, to consider this question in a calm, unbiased and dispassionate manner. Are we justified in starting this campaign without giving the British people, speaking through their spokesman, the Prime Minister, an opportunity of complying with the demand of the nation? According to Indian traditions a contest of this kind should always be preceded by efforts of peaceful mission. The Ramayana and the Mahabharata, as Mr. Pal has pointed out, exemplify this principle. It is useful in showing the mind of the people and the nature of their tradition.

DEMAND "SELF-GOVERNMENT" BOLDLY.

No doubt our past experience of "deputations" does not warrant any belief in their future success, but remember, that hitherto the people had not made up their mind finally and unequivocally to ask for entire autonomy. The changes of two decades have been packed into the last year, and even soberer men amongst us now feel convinced, as they never did before, that the only remedy for all the ills from which India has been suffering, is complete responsible Government. Nothing else can satisfy the people; No substitute, however well-guided. Let, therefore, the leaders of the Indian people, united in this Congress, ask for it in bold and unequivocal terms. We never have done this before. It is but fair that before committing the entire country to the immediate adoption of Mr. Gandhi's programme, we should proceed with caution and wisdom and not with rash precipitancy. The successive stages embodied in Mr. Pal's amendment represent the maximum to which the Congress can be asked to comit itself in one single session. It is said that the adoption of the amendment will cause a little delay, but that, in my opinion is inevitable. To avoid the programme from being impracticable, it is necessary to proceed with caution. The time spirit is with us.

NON-COOPERATION IN PRACTICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is true that Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation was recently passed in Special Congress with an overwhelming majority. But it is simply a resolution. Now we have to show to other nations that "we mean what we say" otherwise other nations, especially the Westerners, are sure to cavil at us by calling us "A nations of bluffers, or liars or boasters." So every body of us will think it his duty to abide by the decision of the Congress though opposed to its programme.

In this connection our congratulations are to be bestowed on Mr. C. Vijayaraghava Chari of Madras, the first man to withdraw his candidature from election as a member of Madras Legislative Council after the adoption of Non-Cooperation programme by the Congress, though he was firmly and actively opposing it and even voted against it.—Yours, etc.

G. A. PATKAR.

NON-COOPERATION.

A SUGGESTION

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the Non-Cooperation resolution has been passed by the National Congress, it is for us to make it a success. Every individual believing in non-co-operation, should do his or her best to make non-cooperation a glowing success.

Thus, a writer may write tracts, stories and books pointing out the easiest and most practicable way for carrying out non-co-operation, a lecturer may preach to the masses its importance and urgency, a rich man may come out to spend his money where necessary for its success and so on. This is the hour of the nation's most sacred trial and every true son of Mother India, must perform his own duty to the best of his abilities – Yours, etc

C. V. YOGI.

Santa Cruz

'HARTAL AND AURANGAZEB."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of the 12th August of the "Times of India" appears a letter with the above heading over the initials "G.K.N." I wish the writer had selected another instance in illustration of the so-called barbarous custom of Dharan. The incident mentioned to have occurred in the reign of Aurangzeb and to have been reported by Khafikhan is a mere myth. In Mirat-i-Alamgiri by Mr. Shaikh, an original work on the history of Aurangzeb in Gujarati just published by his son Mr. G. A. Shaikh, the author has devoted more than twenty pages to show that Khafikhan was an unreliable writer and that many of the events narrated by him are only hearsay. To illustrate this he has quoted many incidents related by Khafikhan and the so-called protest of the Hindus against the imposition of the jazia is one. At page 54, the Shaikh says "Injustice and mercy Khafikhan holds the Emperor an ideal ruler, but while relating a counterfeit account he represents him as a monster of cruelty. As for instance, when the order for this levy of the jazia tax promulgated, according to Khafikhan hundreds of thousands of Hindus from Delhi and the neighbourhood collected together at the window of the Emperor for the purpose of the petitioning for the repeal and agitated for several days until at last they surrounded the Emperor one Friday as he was going to the chief mosque for prayer. Upon this the latter ordered the people to be trampled under the feet of elephants. Several of them were thus crushed to death under the feet of elephant's and horses. But the Emperor paid no heed."

This is the foundation on which Mr. G. K. N.'s structure of the ancient custom of Dharan devolved into the modern non-co-operation of Mr. Gandhi stands.—Yours, etc.

ONE DISGUSTED WITH ANTI-WRITERS AGAINST ALAMGIR.

FAR EASTERN TRAGEDY.

THE TRAVAIL OF KOREA.

"The main thing when you are tortured is to remain calm. . . Do not struggle. Do not fight. For instance, if you are strung up by the thunbs and you struggle and kick desperately, you may die on the spot Keep absolutely still; it is easier to endure it in this way. Compel your mind to think of other things."

A few years ago we should have thought this advice must have been discovered in some worm-eaten mediaeval manuscript. We had imagined that the age of torture had passed generations before our time. But, alas! since 1914 we have learned that the heart of man remains desperately wicked, and that civilization has only checked his actions and has not changed his capacity for evil. Torture in German military prisons torture in Belgian villages, torture by the Reds, and torture by the Whites have combined to show how superficial is the moral progress of which we used to boast ourselves.

The Flanders of Asia.

It is, therefore, without much surprise o shock that one reads in Mr. F. A. McKenzie's "Korea's Fight for Freedom" (Simpki Marshall, (6d.) the assertion that th Japanese have habitually tortured the subject Koreans, and his record of the advice given to his fellows by an experienced Korean patriot, which I have quoted at th beginning of this article.

Korea has been the Flanders of Asia. It geographical position has made its possession essential to the Power that would dominate the Far East. Japan coveted it for centures Russia tried to bring it within the orbit of her "influence," China was for year its easy going suzerain. Japan's defeat China and Russia gave her an unchallengeable position in Korea.

Mr. McKenzie writes as a defender of Korean independence and as a critic of Japan. There is, of course, another point of view, but he is careful and restrained.

Twenty Million mild people.

There are twenty million Koreans. According to Mr. McKenzie, they are a mild, good-natured, inteligent, and industrious people. Like Japan and China, they resisted foreign intrusions, and like Japan and China they were eventually compelled to open their doors to the insistent European and American. Foreign alliances were effected and the independence of Korea was guaranteed by treaty with America. But, alas! independence must be protected by the will of each nation, and foreign guarantees are never of much value.

The Korean Empire was weak and corrupt. The vacillation of her leaders betrayed Korea to her enemies. In 1905 Korea was foremally absorbed by Japan, as Mr McKenzie asserts, against the will of an overwhelming majority of the Korean people. Korea did not become a Japanese colony nor a Japanese dependence.

Mr. McKenzie says:—

It became more and more clear that the aim of the Japanese was nothing else than the entire absorption of the country and the destruction of every trace of Korean nationality. One of the most influential Japanese in Korea put this to me frankly in 1906. "You must understand that I am not expressing official views," he told me. "But if you ask me as an individual what is to be the outcome of our policy, I only see one end. This will take several generations, but it must come. The Korean people will be absorbed by the Japanese. They will talk our language, live our life, and be an integra part of us. There are only two ways of colonial administration. One is to rule over the people as aliens. This you British have done in India, and therefore your Empire cannot endure. The second way is to absorb the people. This is what we will do. We will teach them our language, establish our institutions and make them one with us."

There is, of course, a third way, the way of the Romans and the French, the scheme that gives to the people of conquered and absorbed nations the same full rights of citizenship that belong to the people of the conquering nation. The Japanese way is the German way, the method applied to Alsace-Lorraine and which, before the war Pan-Germans hoped to apply to Holland and to Belgium.

Morale and Morphia.

The Koreans have persistently resisted. They have declined to become Japanese Japan (I am, of course, quoting Mr. McKenzie), though she prohibits opium smoking among her own people, has endeavoured to lower the morale of the Koreans by forcing morphia on them. She has interfered with the habits and even the dress of the people. She has insisted that Japanese shall be the language of their schools. She has ruthlessly suppressed, even as Mr. McKenzie alleges with cruel torture, every attempt of the Koreans to regain their independence.

A new independence movement began last year while Europe was busy with the peace treaty. Korean patriots fastened on President Wilson's declaration that the League of Nations was to be formed to provide for the freedom of small nations and to prevent the domination of small nations by big ones.

This declaration inspired a Proclamation of Korean Independence, which, Mr. McKenzie tells us, united the whole nation.

Another Tragic Chapter.

But the Japanese have at least the virtue of swift action, and this last endeavour to throw off the foreign yoke was promptly and relentlessly countered.

It is abundantly clear that Korea will remain Japanese unless some other Great Power intervenes. Mr. McKenzie has hopes of America. But America has, after her intervention in Europe, grown very insular again, and the woes of Korea would not be a good plank in a presidential election platform.

The European Powers have problems enough of their own, and Korea is far away. In this tragic century what is one more tragic chapter? The Far Eastern situation was well summarized for Mr. McKenzie by one of his Korean boys:—

"Master, Japanese man wanchee all Asia be one, with Japanese man topside. All Japanese man wanchee this; some Korean man wanchee, most no wanchee; all China-man no wanchee."

And patient, silent, intelligent, massive China may yet speak her "wanchee."—Pem, in "John O'London weekly."

"INDORE SCANDAL."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged to you if you will kindly insert the following few lines in your widely circulated paper:—

On the 3rd September, I was sitting brooding over the strange and the most ignoble occurances taking place at present in Indore, Central India. After considerable thought I intended to write to you a few lines about the same; just then, I got the fresh issue of your paper and on looking through it, I found, to my greatest satisfaction, a few lines under the heading "Indore Scandal".

Now, this so-called "Disgusted Indorian" has been, in my opinion, very mild and moderate in writing out his facts. He gives his facts, thus he says that "The victim disappears in the night and is found lying unconsciouis in some corner or the other near her place, in the morning etc". What he writes is as true as a truth can be, but he is speaking about the method adopted only about a month and a half ago. For the last month and a half a new and a most daring method has been invented, in which the poor victim is openly assaulted on the roads and is carried away in a motor car, nobody knows where. A case of the above description happened only about a fortnight ago and it is a fact of my own personal knowledge.

It seems most ridiculous, in the face of several occurances of the above type having taken place, that some Mr. K. R. D. should come forward to criticise the "Disgusted Indorian". I think I am in the same position as my friend the "Disgusted Indorian" since I was also going to publsh the same sad story about Indore, and in that case I would, have, I am sure, received the same reply from Mr. K. R. D. The "Disgusted Indorian" will deal with Mr. K. R. D. in his own turn, I, however, take here an opportunity of doing my little duty in replying to him.

1. Mr. K. R. D. writes that the disgusted Indorian is sadly mistaken in entertaining hopes that by giving publicity to the alleged outrages, he would be able to exercise any check over these matters. But let Mr. K. R. D. know that it is really he who is not yet quite out of his sleep and therefore has no idea of the world around him, at the present [illegible]. Let him know that giving publicity to things is a sort of giving direct notice to stop these things furher hence forward. If the things are not checked even after such hints, several ways are open, and nobody knows what particular individual will adopt which particular way.

2. Mr. K. R. D. suggests a way how to proceed to check, these things. He says "As a straight forward man he (the "Disgusted Indorian") ought to have approached the local Police with his personal knowledge". Now, I think, Mr. K. R. D. has not even read the "Disgusted Indorian's" article full wherein he actually says "That the Police have got a clue but they cannot take any action, as the perpetrators of these deeds are backed up by some persons in the hiigher circles" under the above circumstances, no sane man, except perhaps Mr. K. R. D. would, in my opinion, suggest the plan of going to the Police. Thank God, that Mr. K. R. D. has been fortunate enough in not having come across any such outrages whic are at present occurring in Indore! Or else, the straight forward (?) Mr. K. R. D. would not have failed to approach and the Police also in their turn would not have failed to award him with a due reward.

3. Mr. K. R. D. says that to him the "Disgusted Indorian" doesn't seem to be a local man. I think quite the contrary and my opinion is, that he must be a local man of long standing, and it is because of this that his feelings were so much roused up and so he could not keep quite as others have done. I should say that he has been quite bold and courageous in what he has done.

4. As regards Mr. K. R. D.'s suggestion for leaving the State, let him know that one is the better judge of one's own position and it is also none of his businesses to make suggestions of that kind.

From what the "Disgusted Indorian" has done in the present matter, and what Mr. K. R. D. would have done under the same circumstances, any sane man will conclude that former has far better brains than the latter.—Yours, etc.

'N'.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am a fresh arrival from Indore where I was for the last three months. I hardly heard about any outrages on good looking middle class women about whien your correspondent "Disgusted Indorian" writes. I quite agree with your correspondent K. R. D. that "Indorian" instead of rushing to you should have approached the local authorities on the subject. Why did not your correspondent ventilate the matter in the Indore Anglo-Vernacular weekly paper? The present head of the police Mr. Aziz-ul-Rehman Khan, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law who succeeded Mr. Le Marchand is a very vigilant and capable officer and will not allow such high-handed conduct to pass unnoticed without taking right action. I believe your correspondent is some discontented spirit who has come forward with these stories of outrages— out come of his own halucinations —purely to belittle the ability of an Indian Officer who has come to hold the important post of Inspector-General of Police up to this time held by an European.

Since the removal of Mr. Dube from the Diwanship there is no doubt some of his creatures are trying their best to throw mud at the Indore administration and recklessly circulating all sorts of false rumours about Indore State. Their latest move in this respect was to give the news about the resignation of Diwan Bahadur Walewalkar the Chief Minister of Indore in your issue of 22nd May last which had to be contradicted. —Yours, etc.

T.

Sept. 9.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The following appointments pending further orders are made:—

Mr. H. E. Butler to act as Superintendent of Police in Sind vice Mr. J. T. Tanner, proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. C. Curry, on return from leave, to act as Superintendent of Police in Sind vice Mr. D. G. Oommanney.

Mr. D. G. Ommanney on relief, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police Sind, vice Mr. E. H. Ingle proceeding on leave.

Mr. K. K Kalkar, Mamlatdar of the Akola Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. J. C. G Bowen, Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, is granted leave without pay for six months and sixteen days, with effect from the 25th September 1920, or such subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. Kirke Smith is appointed to act as Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Bowen on leave.

Mr. T. Robinson is appointed to do duty as Extra Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana in the temporary appointments created for the Salsette and Kalyan Talukas.

Mr. Ali Baksh Mahomed Channa is appointed to act as Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. H. B. Gould, I.C.S. pending further orders.

Mr. Mir Chiraguddin Gayasuddin Kazi, on relief is appointed to act as District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. Y. Mirikar, or pending further orders.

Government are pleased to sanction the continuance of the Sukkur Barrage Project District for a further period of six months, viz., up to the 28th February, 1921.

Mr. E. T. Roch, Assistant Executive Engineer is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Karachi Buildings District vice Mr. Browne, or until further orders.

Mr. S. N. Athavle, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to be Public Prosecutor to conduct the prosecution in the complaints filed in the Court at Sholapur of Mr. V. V. Deshpande, Magistrate of the First Class, against the Agents of the Sholapur Bank, Limited (now in liquidation.)

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant E. H. Head, 1st Queen Infantry to be Assistant Political Resident, Peirm, in addiion to his military duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. W. Hume.

Mr. C. B. B. Clee, I.C.S. Assistant Collector in the district of Belgaum, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The following appointments are made:—

Rao Saheb D. B. Nesarikar to act as District Deputy Collector, Belgaum vice Mr. S. S. Deshpande proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. R. E. Sonalkar to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba vice Mr. Vinayak Bhaskar Sakhalkar, proceeding in leave, pending further orders.

Mr. S. S. Deshpande, District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, is granted with effect from 1st September 1920, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.

Shaikh Yakub Vazir Mohammed, M.B.E. is appointed to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Hindustani, vice Mr. M. I. Shaikh transferred to foreign service.

Mr. A. David is appointed as a temporary Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the College of Engineering, Poona, up to 10th March 1921 (inclusive), pending further orders.

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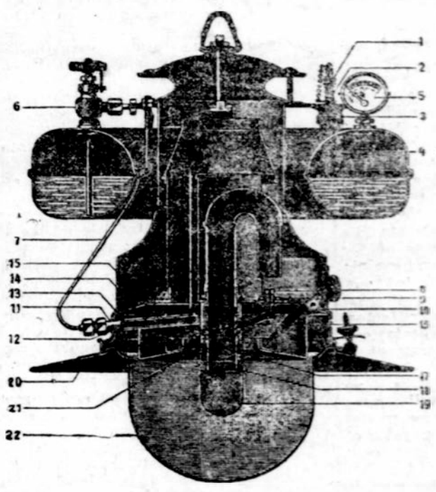

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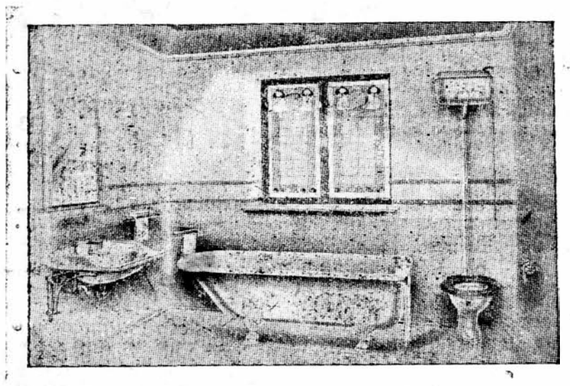

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MESOPOTAMIA.

SUPPORT FOR PRESENT POLICY.

The following letter was addressed to the Editor of "The Times" by General E. G. Barrow in the mail week:—

Some months ago, in deference I presume, to the just principle of *audi alteram partem*, you very courteously published a letter in which I ventured to criticize certain views on the subject of Mesopotamia. The course of events since then seems to have justified your attitude on the question, and makes it hard to defend a contrary policy. It may be that you are perfectly right in contending—and in fact I agree—that our present difficulties in Mesopotamia are partly due to unwise over-administration and to lack of an adequate trained *personnel*; nevertheless, I venture once more to enter the lists in defence of what seems at the moment to be a lost cause, or at all events an unpopular one.

Th situation in Mesopotamia to-day is not unlike that in Uper Burma in 1887, in the years following annexation. Then, as now, a harassing guerrilla warfare and the defence of scattered outposts and vulnerable communications were engaging considerable forces, valuable lives were daily being lost in petty combats, vast sums of money were being expended, and an outcry similar to that of to-day against a forward policy might have been heard. Fortunately Burma did not interest the British public so keenly as Mesopotamia, and so the Indian Government was left to deal with the situation unimpeded, or rather uninfluenced, by popular agitation. What has been the result? In a few years law and order were substituted for misrule and anarchy, while to-day Upper Burma, with only a weak brigade to maintain order and guard its frontier, presents the spectacle of a contented and prosperous people, while Indian revenues and British trade benefit enormously by the oil, timber, rice, and minerals which that happy land produces. Who will now say that the grievous losses of those early years of costly occupation were thrown away? Burma, however, is not a solitary example! In history there have been many like cases. Algeria and Egypt-cum-Sudan are two fairly recent instance. In both regions the French or ourselves lost very many lives and much money, but look at the results after a few decades of steadfast policy and patient government! Would those countries now be peaceful and prosperous if the pessimists and faint-hearts of those early days had had their way? I venture to hope, for the sake of civilization and humanity, as well as for the honour of England, that having put our hands to the plough we shall persevere in our task despite its burden. If so, I forsee the day when millions will be sustained in peace and comfort by the products of a bounteous but neglected soil, and when the whole Middle East will profit by the establishment of law and order in that central and dominating region which for so many centuries was the hub of the world.

I may perhaps also observe that there has been some exaggeration in alluding to recent events and in criticizing our misfortunes. Only yesterday I read in the "Sunday Times" an article by a great authority—Colonel Lawrence, of Arabian fame—in which hesays that Colonel Wilson fails to control Mesopotamia with 90,000 troops. Apart from the fact that military control does not rest with Colonel Wilson, I do not know where Colonel Lawrence gets his figures, as I believe that, so far as Mesopotamia is concerned, at least 20 per cent. may be deducted. He may possibly be including all the troops in Persia and Kurdistan, as well as those reinforcements now mostly on their way from India.

I hold no brief for Colonel Wilson, whom I have never even seen; but from all one hears of him. I am surprised to learn from Colonel Lawrence that "the sins of commission are those of the British civil authorities in Mesopotamia (especially of three colonels)," of whom Colonel Wilson is apparently indicated as the chief offender. To me, a mere onlooker, it appears that the real causes of our troubles are the long delay in settling the "mandate," a delay for which this country is not mainly responsible, and the opportunity that unfortunate delay has given for Pan-Islamic agitation and Bolshevist intrigues among the predatory tribes of the Arabian desert and the Kurdistan mountains. Moreover, those troubles have come upon us at the very worst season for military operations. Regrettable incidents have doubtless occurred, blunders in execution have no doubt been committed, but such unfortunate facts are no justification for abandoning at the eleventh hour a great trust imposed upon us and for the craven desertion of our many friends and dependents in the Middle East. Any retirement now means not only the loss of Mesopotamia and its great potential resources,* but the ruin of Persia and Armenia, the fruitless expenditure of many millions of money, and, worst of all, the vain sacrifice of many thousands of gallant lives. In any case, history and the experience of past ages is a surer guide to policy than the emotions of the present hour.

*I notice from your review of Mesopotamia trade of commercial goods published on Saturday, that imports into Mesopotamia have more than quadrupled since 1912.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week in parts of all districts of the Presidency proper, but more is generally needed. Inundation in Sind continues low. Standing crops are withering in parts of Sind, and in Cutch, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum. Elsewhere except parts of Sholapur they are generally in good condition. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Satara. The supply of water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains show a tendency to rise. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind, 47 to 65 percentage below normal; Gujarat, 21 to 61 percentage below normal; Konkan, 42 to 50 percentage below normal; Deccan, 32 to 72 percentage below normal; Karnatak 53 to 68 percentage below normal.

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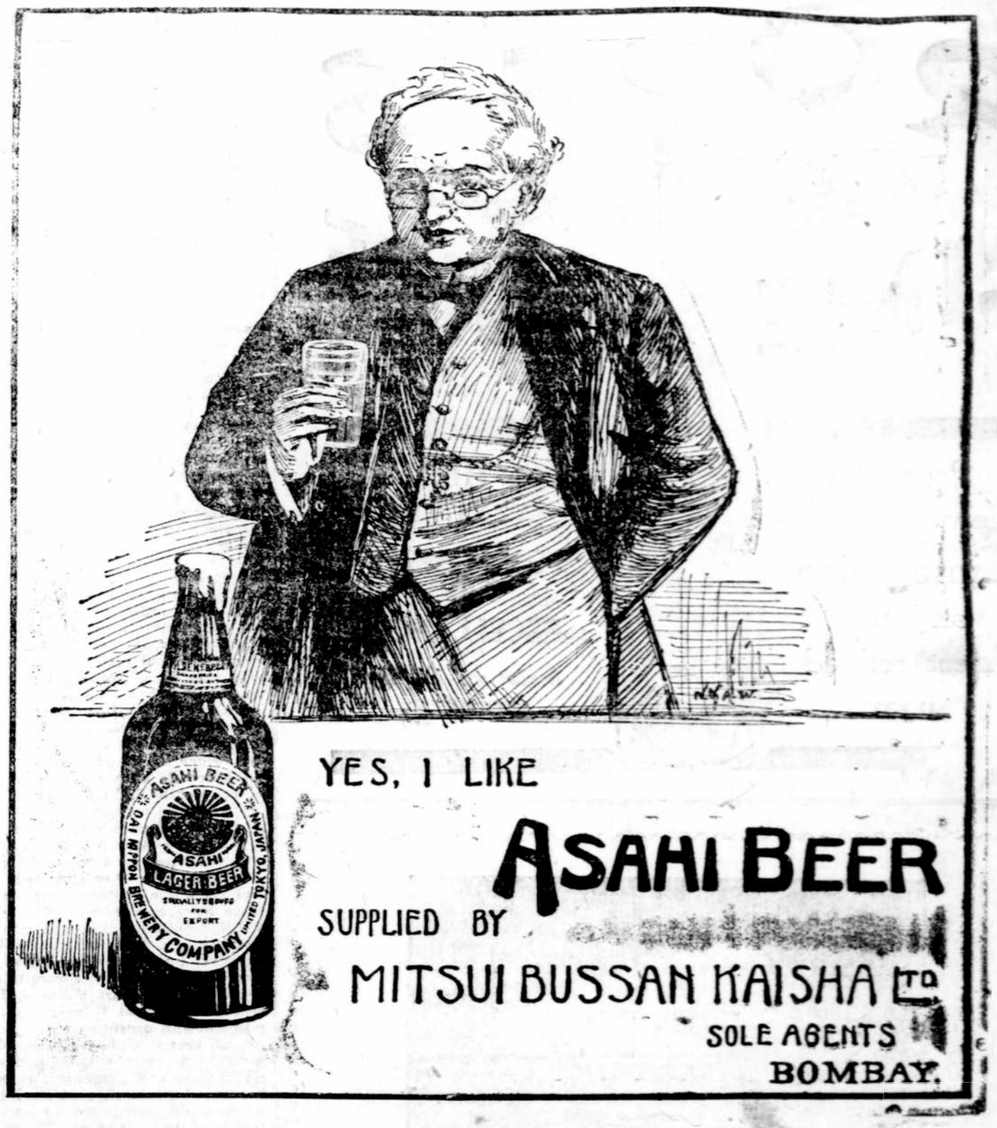

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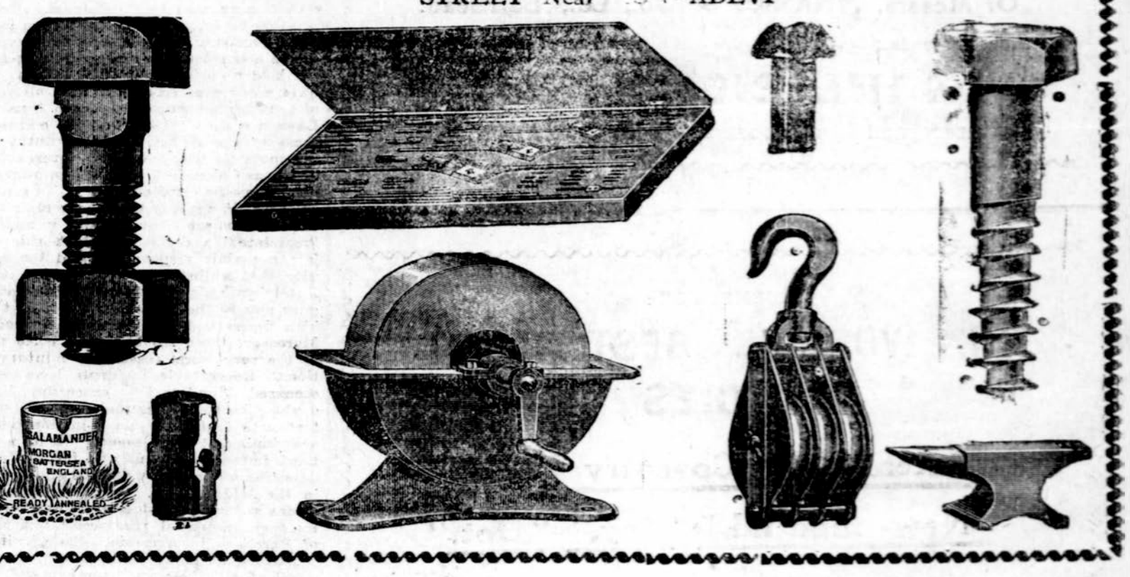

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